

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6000

1915

1921

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY



ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF
THE FINEST KINDS OF DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN

TREES=SHRUBS

ROSES, VINES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS
FRUIT TREES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1857

INCORPORATED 1887



PERENNIAL FIELD

ISSUED BY

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY

The Rochester Nurseries

WM. PITKIN, *President and Treas.*
H. J. PECK, *Vice-President*

C. H. PERKINS, *Vice-President*
J. F. FARBER, *Secretary*

ROCHESTER · NEW YORK



Part of Block of 250,000 Apple Trees

Introducing This Book



FOR more than fifty years we have been supplying fruit-growers and flower-lovers with the finest kinds of trees, plants and shrubs, and have a long list of fully satisfied patrons of whom we are proud.

The stock sent out from our Nurseries has made the name of Chase synonymous with the best in all kinds of fruit trees and plants, evergreens, ornamental shade trees, shrubbery and hardy flowers. Our reputation has been built up on the sheer merit of things produced and sold, and it will be our effort in the future to continue to deserve our good name and the patronage of those who desire the best there is in our line of business.

We do not cater to the trade of those who are continually seeking the lowest prices. In nursery stock, as in everything else, the best is the cheapest in the long run. Our prices are based on the quality of the stock we supply, and, judged by what is given for the money, will be found fairer than quotations of figures based on inferior goods. We aim only for a fair and reasonable profit on what we grow.

It will be mutually beneficial if the directions on the following pages are carefully read before sending orders. Our directions are simple, plain and practical, and much confusion may be avoided by thoroughly understanding our methods of doing business, which we feel are far in advance of the majority of like concerns. **We call special attention to the fact that we pre-pay all transportation charges.** Our stock is not grown for carriage by mail—it is entirely too large—and we ship by express or freight, according to our best judgment.

As we are human, we are not infallible. With the best system and organization, mistakes will happen. If purchasers will retain a copy of their orders, check up the stock immediately upon arrival, and write us at once if an error appears, they will find us ready at all times to correct it. We cannot be expected, however, to consider complaints sent in more than five days after the receipt of the shipment, nor can we be held responsible for damage done by improper treatment of goods after delivery to the customer.

Success with nursery stock in large measure depends upon its treatment after arrival. The natural place for the roots is in the ground. As soon as stock is received it should at once be planted or "heeled in" so that mellow earth will come in contact with the roots. When planting take out but a few at a time—an hour's exposure of the roots to hot sun or wind is sure death to many trees. Particularly is this the case with evergreens—when once the roots are dry, no amount of soaking will restore them to their normal condition.

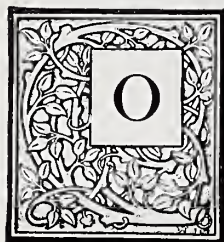
Our business is mostly done through agents. We have a corps of as honest, loyal, conscientious salesmen as ever sold a tree; but, in their dealings, they have met with many requests for descriptive catalogues which could be supplied to and retained by prospective purchasers. Therefore this book. It is not very large or elaborate, but the descriptions in it are true and without exaggeration. We trust it will be the means of forming an even stronger link between us and our customers than has heretofore existed and enable us to serve them to even greater advantage.

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
Rochester, New York.

The Rochester Nurseries



Our Nurseries



OUR NURSERIES, comprising 700 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation, are among the largest and most important in this highly favored portion of the greatest fruit-tree and nursery-stock-raising state in the country—New York.

The soil is of such a nature that all sorts of growing things are brought to their greatest perfection for transplanting. With an organization composed of men, each of whom is an expert in his line, every step in the raising of nursery stock is made with an absolute knowledge of the practical side of the business.

Stock grown in this locality is acknowledged by all good authorities to be hardier and freer from disease than stock grown in any other part of the country; hence, our goods are known from Maine to California as "Chase's Hardy Nursery Stock." Our nurseries are regularly inspected by our state inspectors, thus insuring our customers stock free from all disease.

That is **why** the trees, shrubs, plants, etc., disseminated by the Chase Brothers Company have become known everywhere as the best to be had; and the most convincing testimony to this lies in the fact that we can show on our books the names of customers, or their descendants, who have purchased stock from these Nurseries every year or so from the beginning, over half a century ago.

Some idea of the magnitude of our Nurseries may be had by noting our plantings for 1912:

Apples and Crabs.....	550,000	Quinces	30,000
Pears, Standard	100,000	Ornamental Trees	100,000
Pears, Dwarf	50,000	Small Fruits	250,000
Cherries	225,000	Shrubs	100,000
Plums	125,000	Hardy Perennial Plants.....	100,000
Peaches	350,000	Roses	210,000

But all our facilities for raising stock would count for little if they were not backed up by what those who know have designated as the best packing and shipping facilities in any Nursery in the country, with every department under the care of a man who takes a personal pride in his particular branch of the business.

Our packing buildings cover 110,000 square feet of ground (over two acres) and into them runs a private railroad siding, connecting with the New York Central Railway. This gives us the advantage of having our own men load shipments directly in the cars, not to be disturbed until their destinations are reached. This is an immense advantage over the customary method of sending stock to a freight station, there to be handled by men who know nothing of its character, or perhaps, to lie in the sun and wind for days before it is shipped.

Great are the advantages derived from handling our whole output under cover during the packing seasons, fall and spring. No injury from sun, drying winds, rain or snow. The making of growing qualities in young trees is protection and care—that used to be the last consideration, now it is the first. By our progressive methods, chance of failure in planting has **been done away with.**

A few words relative to preparing the soil and planting stock from the nursery will be mutually beneficial.

For all kinds of trees, shrubs and plants, the condition of the soil must be such as would be adapted to grow farm crops successfully. If the land on which you are to plant is not in condition to yield good crops, you can make it so by thoroughly underdraining, deep plowing and subsoiling. You may enrich it in the usual manner by turning under clover, applying barnyard manure, or, where it can be obtained, vegetable mold or muck without stint. The last is well adapted for producing a large amount of fibrous roots, and it is through these that plants of all kinds are fed.

Pruning is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air; and, second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree or plants, that a healthy growth may be secured.

This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the plant and, at the same time, the form not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and, at the same time, no growth already secured should be wasted.

The ends of the larger roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife.

In planting, the holes should be dug large enough, in the first place, to receive the roots of the tree, shrub or plant, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The young plant should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. In extremely dry weather a pail of water may be poured upon the earth to settle it about the roots, but this is seldom necessary. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the plant to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the newly planted tree or shrub, it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about them a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring.

Always remove the straw and moss from the packages before planting. Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree. Use only good soil on and around the roots.

Finally, remember that anything that has to grow in the earth can not any more live without nourishment and care than can a human being.

Important Points to Remember

WE PREPAY ALL EXPRESS OR FREIGHT CHARGES, delivering the stock in good condition at the customer's address. No additional charge for packing, boxing and cartage.

WE GUARANTEE THE DELIVERY OF THE STOCK AND TAKE ALL RISKS OF TRANSPORTATION. If not in first-class condition upon arrival, notify us at once, and we will immediately and gladly forward new stock to take its place, under the same terms and guarantee.

WE EXERCISE THE GREATEST DILIGENCE AND CARE to have all our trees, plants, etc., true to label, and will replace, on proper proof, all that prove otherwise, or refund the purchase price; but we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the purchase price.

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED EARLY in order to insure receiving the varieties desired. If left too late, there is always a possibility of disappointment by reason of heavy demands for certain kinds.

SPECIFY YOUR EXPRESS AND FREIGHT STATIONS in order that we may be able to use proper discretion in shipping.

GIVE STREET AND NUMBER, if living in a place with carrier delivery. Give **post-office**, if living in a smaller place, and if on a **Rural Free Delivery route**, give postoffice and number of route.

IN ORDERING, WRITE THE NAME, number and size of each variety plainly, so as to avoid errors.

If for any reason you must write us about an order after it has been forwarded to us, be as explicit as you possibly can regarding its details—and always give your full name and address as it appeared on the original.

OUR STORAGE, PACKING AND SHIPPING HOUSES are among the largest and best equipped in the trade. All the men we employ in them are thoroughly practical and understand the handling and packing of nursery stock in every particular. Each department is in charge of an expert, and is thoroughly systematized, and not a package leaves our houses unless it is in proper condition to be carried to its destination. Our method of packing and shipping make it easily possible for us to guarantee safe arrival, as we do.

No. 75

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock.

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 83 of the Agricultural Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

Albany, N. Y.

State of New York.

CALVIN J. HUSON, Commissioner of Agriculture.



JONATHAN

Fruit Department

As will be seen by the table of plantings on page 3, a considerable portion of our nursery is devoted to the propagation and raising of all kinds of fruit trees and plants. We fully recognize the fact that the fruit-grower must have implicit confidence in the nursery from which he obtains his stock, for it is a serious matter to plant fruit trees and find, when they have come into bearing, that the wrong varieties have been supplied. The reputation built up by our nurseries shows that we have enjoyed the confidence of those with whom we have done business in the past, and it is an earnest of what may be expected in the future, for it shall be, as it always has been, that no fruit trees or plants will be sent out from our nursery unless we can vouch for their strength, vigor, freedom from disease, and correct names.

APPLES

Apples are, without doubt, the most important orchard fruit in this country. The demand for high-class fruit, both for home consumption and export is continually on the increase, and, as the demand increases, the quality of the fruit is advancing by reason of advanced knowledge in the propagation of the trees, cultivation, spraying and methods of marketing. For many years Apples have been an article of export; way back in 1821, \$40,000 worth of Apples were sent to foreign countries, and the figures of present-day exports make an important item in the foreign trade of this country. The home market is increasing in even greater proportion, and all over the country vast orchards are being planted. In the extreme northwest, in West Virginia, in New York, and in the New England states, the growing and shipping of Apples has become one of the most important industries.

ALEXANDER. Very large and beautiful red Apple, with yellowish white flesh; very crisp, tender. Fine for cooking. Tree is particularly hardy and a heavy bearer. October to December.

AMERICA. Good size; excellent quality; very beautiful deep red; fruit uniform and perfect; annual bearer; perfectly hardy at Rochester; very valuable, excellent keeper. December to February.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Large, round, oblate; color dark red; flavor mild; quality excellent. A general favorite over a wide extent of country. December to March.

BALDWIN. Large and somewhat round,

narrowing a little to the eye, with yellow skin on the shaded side, but handsomely striped and covered with red in the sun. Flesh is crisp, juicy and subacid. Tree is a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer, and is one of the best Apples for all purposes. November to March.

BANANA. Fruit large, smooth, golden yellow shaded bright red; flesh fine grained, slightly subacid and highly aromatic; an early and abundant bearer; tree very hardy. October to February.

BELLFLOWER. Large; yellow with a tinge of red; crisp, juicy. Valuable for baking. Good bearer. November to April.

BEN DAVIS. A large, handsome, striped Apple, with white, tender and juicy flesh. Tree is an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds best in the West and South. One of the greatest market Apples grown. December to March.

BISMARCK. Very large, remarkably handsome and showy; color red on yellow ground; flesh yellow; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific and bears very young. November.

BOIKEN. Size medium, round, oblate; color yellow, with light red cheek; flavor subacid; quality good. A half Russian variety of great hardiness and highly commended by the Experimental stations throughout the country. December to March.

CAROLINA RED JUNE. Medium size, oblong; deep red; white flesh, juicy, subacid, tender and pleasant. Hardy, and a good bearer. July.



Duchess.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG. An exceedingly handsome, valuable variety, golden yellow in color, beautifully covered with crimson stripes. Flesh is tender, juicy and pleasant. One of the finest for market. Tree is exceedingly hardy, a heavy bearer and succeeds well in all sections of the country. September and October.

EARLY HARVEST. Large, round, yellow Apple, with white flesh; very tender, juicy and crisp, with a sprightly subacid flavor. One of the finest among the early Apples. Tree is a very heavy bearer. June and July.

EARLY STRAWBERRY. Medium, roundish; striped with red on a yellowish ground; tender, sprightly subacid, with an agreeable perfume. August.

FALLAWATER. Very large, globular, inclining to conical; yellowish green shaded

with dull red; flesh greenish white, crisp, juicy, tender, with a decidedly pleasant flavor. November to February.

FALL PIPPIN. Very large, roundish; rich golden yellow; flesh white, tender, with a delicious aromatic flavor. Oct. and Nov.

FAMEUSE. *Snow.* Very popular in northern districts. Medium, roundish and flattened; deep red; flesh snow-white, juicy, very tender, sprightly, with a slight perfume. November and December.

GANO. Large, roundish, dark brilliant red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, pleasant, mild, subacid. A good shipper and a late keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. February and March.

GIDEON. Medium to large; golden yellow, with bright bluish; fine-fleshed, juicy, subacid. Very hardy; bears early and profusely. November to January.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Medium-sized, handsome golden Apple, with rich, juicy and tender flesh. Tree is strong and hardy, bearing abundant crop. An all-around valuable variety, as it can be kept later than any other, being valuable for market in early spring. November to April.

GOLDEN SWEET. Of fine size, color and quality; one of the very best sweet Apples. Forms a vigorous, spreading, fruitful tree. August.

GRAVENSTEIN. A large, round, greenish yellow Apple, handsomely striped with red. Flesh is very tender, juicy, rich and subacid, with a fine flavor. Tree is handsome in appearance, and very productive, growing well in all sections. September and October.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. Greatly prized as a hardy variety, producing annual crops. Medium, roundish oblate; rich golden yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, crisp, rich, sprightly subacid, with a fine aroma. December to February.

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH. Large to very large, roundish oblong; yellowish ground, with stripes and spots of red; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweetish and rich. November to January.

JERSEY SWEET. Medium size; greenish yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender, juicy and sweet, good and regular bearer, alike valuable for the table and cooking. September and October.

JONATHAN. A medium-sized fruit, with yellow skin, nearly covered with dark red. Flesh is fine grained, tender and of good flavor. Tree is very strong, hardy and an abundant bearer, succeeding well in all sections of the country. November to April.

KING (King of Tompkins County). Very large, red-striped, handsome fruit of fine quality, with juicy, tender and rich flavor. Tree is an abundant annual bearer and succeeds best in the northern states. December to March.

LONGFIELD. Russian origin, but liable to blight in some sections. Medium to large;

THE ROCHESTER NURSERIES

covered with red stripes, and blush on the sunny side; rich, sprightly and subacid. December to April.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. A beautiful, medium-sized, flat Apple, pale yellow, with handsomely colored cheek on the sun side. Flesh is white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant subacid flavor. August to October.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A very large and showy dark red Apple from Arkansas, where it is largely planted as superior to the Winesap. The trees are of strong growth, hardy and bear profusely. November to April.

MANN. Medium to large; golden green, with reddened cheek; juicy and well flavored keeps from January to April. Tree bears young and annually.

McINTOSH RED. A handsome, large, round fruit, with a skin beautifully striped and marked with bright red. Flesh white, tender, subacid and sprightly. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower and very hardy. Noted for its quality of bearing annual crops. November to February.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, conical, flattened Apple, handsomely striped with red on the shaded side and fully covered on the sunny side with deep, dark crimson and a delicate bloom. Flesh white, fine-grained, tender and of fine flavor. Tree is very hardy and strong grower, but only comes to its best in the northern states. December to June.

NORTH STAR or *Dudley's Red Winter.* A fine, large, very handsome Apple, beautifully striped with red and yellow. Flesh is white, firm, juicy and sprightly. Tree is perfectly hardy and a strong, vigorous grower. Nov. to Mar.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Like Grimes' Golden in shape and color; of good flavor; keeps long. Tree hardy and vigorous; an annual, abundant bearing sort. Jan. to June.

ONTARIO. A large and beautifully colored Apple of delightful flavor. Creamy yellow, overlaid with deep, rich red; flesh tender, vinous, slightly aromatic, refreshing. January to April.

OPALESCENT. One peculiarity of this Apple is the wonderfully high polish the skin takes on with slight friction, and it reflects surrounding objects like a globular mirror. Large to very large; light in color, shading to a very dark crimson; flesh yellowish, slightly tinged red; juicy and extra good, with exquisite taste and aroma. December to March.

PEERLESS. A handsome, large Apple, somewhat pointed in shape; of bright yellow, nearly overlaid with lively red and darker red stripes. Tree is exceptionally hardy and is a regular, annual bearer of very heavy crops. November to February.

PEWAUKEE. Medium to large, roundish, yellow and red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness. January to May.



Peerless.

POUND SWEET. Large; greenish white; flesh white, sweet and good, excellent for cooking. October.

QUEBEC SWEET. Originated in the Province of Quebec, Canada; about the size of Talman Sweet; yellow with red cheek; splendid quality; very hardy; good keeper; very valuable. December to March.

RAMBO. Medium size; yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild. A vigorous grower and good bearer. Autumn in the South. October to January in the North.

RAWLE'S GENET. *Nerer Fail.* Of medium size, round-ovate; pale yellow, streaked with red; juicy and excellent. Free-growing; prolific. January to April.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large, conical fruit, covered with deep crimson, and a decided bloom. Flesh is tender, juicy, rich and subacid. One of the finest Apples for the table and kitchen and a good, all-round fruit for a home orchard. Cannot be excelled by any other Apple of its season. July and August.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Large, somewhat flattened Apple, with green skin, which becomes quite yellow when fully ripe. Flesh is yellow, fine-grained, tender and juicy, with a slightly aromatic flavor. Tree is strong and hardy and the fruit comes to its best per-

fection in the North and succeeds well on all kinds of soils. November to February.

ROME BEAUTY. Large, yellow Apple, covered with stripes and splotches of bright red and sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellow, rather coarse grained and subacid. Tree is strong, vigorous and productive and is noted for its certain crops. One of the most profitable sorts for market. October to December.

RUSSET, ROXBURY. *Boston Russet.* Large, roundish, a little flattened; dull green, covered with deep russet; flesh greenish white, slightly crisp, somewhat rich, subacid flavor. January to June.

SCOTT'S WINTER. One of the best long-keeping, very hardy varieties. The fruit is a bright, attractive red; the flesh white, crisp, spicy and pleasantly acid, at its best in April or May.

SMITH'S CIDER. Rather large Apple, with greenish white skin, striped with red. Flesh tender, juicy. A profitable market variety. Very popular and widely grown. December to March.

SMOKEHOUSE. A popular old variety in Pennsylvania, where it originated. Above medium, roundish oblate; yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, rich and subacid. September to February.

SPITZENBURG, ESOPUS. Late, oblong and tapering; skin smooth, bright red, with numerous russet dots; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, with a brisk, rich flavor. A moderate bearer. December to February.

STARK. A long keeper and profitable market fruit. Large, roundish; greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish, rather coarse, juicy, mild and subacid. Growth upright, vigorous and productive. January to May.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Medium to large, roundish oblong; bright red, occasionally streaked; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, with a rich delicious flavor. Tree very vigorous. December to May.

SUTTON BEAUTY. Medium to large; roundish, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, subacid; very good; keeps remarkably well. A handsome grower, and productive. Valuable. January and February.

SWEET BOUGH. Large, light yellow, tender, sweet and excellent for baking. Of compact, moderate growth, producing large crops annually and is a profitable market sort. August.

TALMAN SWEET. Medium-sized, pale yellow, tinged with red. Flesh, particularly rich, high quality and sweet flavor. Particularly good for cooking and a profitable market variety. Tree is hardy and extremely productive. November to April.

TWENTY-OUNCE. A very large, showy, striped apple, of fair quality. A spreading



Wealthy.

grower, and fine bearer; excellent for baking. October to January.

WAGENER. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; firm, subacid, and excellent. A handsome, upright grower, and very productive. December to May.

WALBRIDGE. Medium size; pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Hardy and productive; a late keeper. January to May.

WEALTHY. Medium-sized Apple, with light yellow skin, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun and mottled beautifully with the same color in the shade. Covered with many light dots. Flesh white, fine-grained, stained with red, tender, juicy and subacid. Tree is exceedingly hardy and a heavy and regular bearer. One of the best for growing in large quantities for export. December to February.

WINESAP. The well-known deep red market Apple of the West and Southwest. Of medium size and fair to medium quality. Productive; keeps from December to March.

WISCONSIN GREENING. Fruit medium to large, very uniform in size; color greenish yellow; flesh juicy, firm, fine-grained and of excellent quality; tree very hardy, a thrifty grower, and an early and abundant bearer. January to April.

WOLF RIVER. Large; greenish yellow, flushed with crimson; flesh white, half-tender, spicy, subacid. January and February.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Rather large, roundish fruit with clear white skin which turns later to a pale yellow. Flesh is white, tender, sweet and delicious. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower and very prolific. August.

YORK IMPERIAL. Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, subacid. Moderately vigorous, and pro-

ductive. Popular in Pennsylvania. November to February.

APPLES, CLASSIFIED IN SEASONS

Summer Apples

Caroline Red June, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent.

Autumn Apples

Alexander, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Gideon, Gravenstein, Jersey Sweet, Maiden's Blush, Pound Sweet.

Winter Apples

America, Arkansas Black, Baldwin, Banana, Bellflower, Ben Davis, Bismarck, Boiken, Fallwater, Gano, Golden Russet, Grimes Golden, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Jonathan, King, Longfield, Mammoth Black Twig, Mann, McIntosh Red, North Star, Northern Spy, Northwestern Greening, Ontario, Opalescent, Peerless, Pewaukee, Quebec Sweet, Rambo, Rawles Janet, Rhode Island Greening, Rome Beauty, Roxbury Russet, Scott's Winter, Smith's Cider, Smokehouse, Spitzenberg, Stark, Stayman's Winesap, Sutton Beauty, Talman Sweet, Twenty Ounce, Wagener, Walbridge, Wealthy, Wine Sap, Wisconsin Greening, Wolfe River, York Imperial.



SELECT CRAB APPLES

As an ornamental fruit, and for jellies, preserving, etc., the Crab Apple is unequalled. All are very hardy and prolific, come into bearing when very young, and command a ready and profitable market. We name the best sorts.

EXCELSIOR. Valuable seedling of Minnesota origin. One of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our iron-clad varieties. Ripens in early fall, a little later than the Duchess of Oldenburg, and very handsomely colored. September and October.

GEN. GRANT. Large, round; yellow, striped with dark, almost black, red on sunny side; flesh white, fine grained, mild subacid. October.

HYSLOP. Large, roundish-ovate; dark red with a blue bloom; flesh yellowish; excellent for cider; tree hardy. October to December.

MARTHA. Immensely vigorous, hardy, producing every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce it surpasses any apple we ever grew." A great acquisition. October.

RED SIBERIAN. About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet

cheeks; bears young and abundantly. September and October.

TRANSCENDENT. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season. Fruit from one and a half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider and all other purposes, being juicy and crisp. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

WHITNEY'S SEEDLING. Large; splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior, if an equal. August.

YELLOW SIBERIAN. Nearly as large as the Red Siberian; fine amber or golden-yellow color. September and October.

PEARS



For years we have made Pear trees one of our leaders, and take much pride in our blocks of them. The soil of our nurseries is particularly adapted to their culture, and we have made a special study of the methods of propagation, pruning, growing, etc. No better trees of either standard or dwarf Pears can be sent out from any nursery than the thousands we ship annually. We believe that few are so good.

The Pear tree will grow on almost any good soil, but thrives best in a rather heavy clay or loam. Standards are best for permanent orchards, dwarfs for fruit-gardens or small lots. Dwarfs must be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince 2 or 3 inches, and should have about half of the previous season's growth cut off each spring. Their side branches should not be removed higher than a foot from the ground. Given rich, well-tilled soil and pyramidal training, they are very productive and usually begin to bear the second season after planting. Our dwarf trees are budded on the best French quince stocks.

Dwarf Pears are suited to garden culture, or where space is limited. Can be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, and deep

enough to cover the union of the stock and scion, and be trained low by proper shortening of the terminal branches. These conditions being observed, they will be found very satisfactory, though we urge, where space is ample, that Standard trees be planted.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as "Dwarfs" or "Standard," or both.

BARTLETT. Large, coloring when fully ripe to waxen yellow, with red blush; juicy, melting, high-flavored. The tree bears early and abundantly. May be grown either as dwarf or standard, but succeeds best as a standard. August and September. D and S.

CLAIRGEAU. The fine size and exceeding beauty of this Pear render it most valuable for market. The smooth yellow skin is shaded with orange and scarlet; the flesh is yellow, juicy, aromatic, and somewhat granular. The tree bears early and abundantly. October and November. D and S.

BEURRE D'ANJOU. A large greenish Pear, shaded with russet-crimson; the flesh is high-flavored, rich and vinous; the tree very productive, either as dwarf or standard. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety. October to January. D. and S.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. A superb, large, long, yellow Pear, richly flushed with russet-red next the sun; juicy and delightful; ripens before Bartlett. Pick the fruit of this variety at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree. August. D. and S.

COLUMBIA. A Bartlett-Seckel seedling, combining valuable qualities of each. Of good size, handsome, high-colored and rich-flavored. The hardy, vigorous tree produces well. September and October. D. and S.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME. Among the largest of all our really good Pears. Greenish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh white, juicy, rich-flavored. It succeeds well as a standard, but grown as a dwarf is the most profitable and luscious of all market varieties. We recommend it also for the home garden. October and November. D. and S.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. This fine old Pear is still one of the hardiest and most generally successful over a wide range of country, producing good crops annually of large, handsome fruit that is exceptionally good in quality. September and October. D. and S.

GARBER. One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier and larger than Kieffer. The tree is hardy, bears young, and in heavy crops. Valuable as a market variety. September and October. S.

KIEFFER (Kieffer's Hybrid). Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with

small dots, and often tinted with red one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Very vigorous and an early and great yielder. October and November. D. and S.

KOONCE. Of medium size, yellow, with carmine cheek; sweet and high-flavored. The vigorous tree resists blight, and has frequently borne heavy crops when the fruit of other pears was destroyed by frost. Handsome and highly recommended. July and August. D. and S.

LAWRENCE. Unsurpassed as an early winter Pear. Medium, obovate, obtuse, pyriform; lemon-yellow, marked with russet; flesh whitish, melting, very juicy, sweet and aromatic. December. S.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY. First-rate in quality, size and beauty; pale yellow, with red cheek. Very productive; one of the best dwarf sorts. September and October. D. and S.

SECKEL. A native fruit of the highest excellence. Small; yellowish russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy, melting, with a delicious, rich, spicy flavor. Tree hardy, a regular and abundant bearer. August to October. D. and S.

SHELDON. Medium, roundish obovate; greenish yellow, covered with russet; flesh whitish, melting, juicy, sweet, rich and aromatic. Tree vigorous, erect, hardy and a good bearer. October. S.

VERMONT BEAUTY. A fine New England Pear. Medium, obovate, obtuse, pyriform; yellow, with a bright red cheek spotted with russet; flesh whitish, melting, juicy, rich and aromatic. Tree vigorous and prolific. October. D. and S.



Sheldon.

WILDER. Small to medium; greenish yellow, with red cheek; handsome, sweet, delicious. July and August. D. and S.

WORDEN-SECKEL. Medium, buttery, juicy and fine-grained, with the rich, spicy flavor of the Seckel. Tree a slow grower. October to December. S.

PEARS, CLASSIFIED IN SEASONS

Summer Pears

Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Columbia, Koonce, Wilder.

Autumn Pears

Duchess d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Garber, Kieffer's Hybrid, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty.

Late Autumn and Early Winter Pears

Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre d'Anjou, Worden Seckel.

Winter Pear

Lawrence.

Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Houghton, Mich., April 29, 1912.

Gentlemen: Enclosed herewith find my check for \$28 in payment of enclosed invoice less freight. The stock arrived in first class condition. Allow me to compliment you on the splendid stock shipped out by your concern. I have bought nursery stock for many seasons but I must confess that I never have received such splendid stock as received from you. I hope that they will thrive as well as they look. Yours,

(Signed) C. H. FRIMODIG.

Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Clarence, Iowa, July 18th, 1911.

Dear Sirs: I bought some of your fruit trees about twelve years ago and they are the best lot of fruit trees in town today. Yours truly, C. E. BRINEGAR.



LARGE MONTMORENCY

CHERRIES

Cherries are divided into two classes: Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, are better suited for the purpose of shade, and produce large, heart shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth, do not attain so large a size, are more hardy, less liable to injury by bursting the bark, generally produce acid fruits, and make the most beautiful dwarfs. Two-year-old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.

Duke and Morello Cherries

Sour Cherries.

BALDWIN. Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, slightly subacid, the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for earliness, quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West. June.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN. Fruit jet black, somewhat larger in size than the English Morello, and has a sprightly flavor peculiarly its own; exceedingly productive. July.

DYEHOUSE. Medium; bright red; flesh soft, tender, juicy, rather rich, with a sprightly subacid flavor. The tree is a good grower and very productive. Middle of June. Ripens a week before Early Richmond.

EARLY RICHMOND (English Pie Cherry). An exceedingly productive and reliable old variety, with dark red fruits of medium size and sprightly acid flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy acid and rich. Tree dwarf and slender. Valuable sort for nearby market. August.

LOUISE. Originated near Rochester; good size; free bearer; excellent quality; dark red; hardy, productive. June.

MONTMORENCY, LARGE. Larger and finer than Early Richmond, and one of the finest flavored Cherries in this class. The strong, hardy tree makes rapid growth and bears enormous crops. Valuable for canning and preserving. Late June.



MAY DUKE. An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid; rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens over a long period; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.

OSTHEIM, or RUSSIAN. Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe, juicy and rich; fine for dessert and cooking; unsurpassed for market. Trees bloom late and bear fruit quite young. One of the most productive of all Cherries. July.

RIGA. Large; dark red; quality excellent; notable for its great size, handsome color and fine flavor; flesh very solid; a remarkably good shipper. July.

Heart and Bigarreau Cherries

Sweet Cherries.

BLACK HEART (Black Ox Heart). A very old variety. Fruit medium size, heart-shaped, rather irregular; skin glossy, deep black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Tree a rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early in June.

BING. Very large, dark brown—almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. On the Pacific coast, where this variety originated, it is considered one of the most profitable sorts. July.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Perhaps the finest table Cherry in the entire list. Very large, heart-shaped; bright, glossy purplish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and of best quality. Middle of June.

CENTENNIAL. Fruit of immense size, beautiful amber shaded with red, with very fine yet tender flesh; sweet, rich, and luscious; a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, but is much larger and more oblate in form. Tree an extra good, straight and handsome grower. July.

GOVERNOR WOOD. A rich and delicious large, light red Cherry that hangs well on the tree. Very popular. June.

LAMBERT. One of the largest of all; heart-shaped, dark purplish red, turning to almost jet-black when fully ripe. Flesh firm, solid, rich and juicy, with sprightly flavor; seed very small for so large a fruit. Tree rugged, strong grower, hardy, enormous bearer. Late July.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU. Largest size; pale yellow with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, excellent flavor; vigorous, productive. July.

ROCKPORT. Large, light red and amber; half-tender, sweet and good. Ripens late June and early July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Heavily clustered fruit of largest size, deep crimson-black; tender, juicy, well flavored. July.

WINDSOR. Large; liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm; fine quality; hardy, very prolific; a valuable late variety. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. Large, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich, high-flavored; vigorous, spreading, excellent bearer. July.

CHERRIES, CLASSIFIED

Early Sour Cherries

Baldwin, Early Richmond, Louise, May Duke.

Late Sour Cherries

Dyehouse, Dwarf Rocky Mountain, English Morello, Montmorency, Ostheim, Riga.

Early Sweet Cherries

Black Heart, Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Rockport Bigarreau.

Late Sweet Cherries

Bing, Centennial, Lambert, Napoleon Bigarreau, Schmidt's Bigarreau, Windsor, Yellow Spanish.

Chase Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I enclose check for \$65.30 in payment of your attached bill. I would like to say that, although not pretending to be an expert in such matters, it looks to me as though you had sent me about as nice a lot of young trees, apples and peaches, for starting a new orchard as have usually been seen in this State, and I thank you for your consideration, not exactly that, but rather that I feel, and would therefore like to say, that the orders filled by you are as I believe fully up to the standard.

Beverly, Mass., May 9, 1912.

B. D. WEBBER.

Chase Bros. Co.

Dear Sir: I received the 50 R. I. Greenings today that I bought of your Agent, Mr. Isaac Smith. Everyone says they are the finest trees ever shipped into this section. Enclosed you will find the \$19.40 and freight bill of 60c in full payment for these trees. Yours respectfully,

Temple, Me., May 7, 1912.

STEPHEN W. DEANE.



PLUMS

Cultivating Plum trees is becoming more and more a profitable employment. Long neglected they are now commencing to be planted in large quantities for market purposes. They are easy to grow, thrive with little care, do wonders with good care and are very valuable for eating fresh or for canning at home and as money makers when sold.

They can be planted anywhere but do best when planted on a strong clay soil, dry and well drained. Here it grows thriftily and with cultivation suffers least from "Curculio." There is little trouble in keeping the trees free from insects and disease, not near so much as with Apples.

After the blossoms have fallen, spread a sheet on the ground under the tree. Then jar the tree so as to shake down the stung fruit and insects and burn them. This should be done every day early in the morning for a week or more.

The trees can be planted much closer than Apples or Pears, yet in field culture it is

not advisable to plant less than 18 feet apart. In a general way, Plums are commonly divided into three classes: American, European and Japanese.

Of these there are more of the European kind planted than any other, although in recent years the Japanese varieties have had a heavy sale, due mainly to their heavy bearing, good fruit and strong growth.

ABUNDANCE. Medium size; golden yellow, overlaid with red. Thin skin; tender, melting, very sweet. Very prolific. September.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES. Medium size; yellow, striped with red; thin skin, very sweet. Hardy and productive. August.

BRADSHAW. Large; reddish purple, with blue bloom; sweet and juicy. Heavy bearer. August.

BURBANK. Large, globular; cherry-red, with lilac bloom. Extremely sweet, deep yellow flesh. Great bearer. August.

DE SOTO. Of medium size, yellow, marbled red. One of the best sorts to plant among varieties needing pollination. September.

EMPIRE STATE. Originated in Cortland County, N. Y.; a most excellent and valuable native variety; immense size; dark purple; excellent flavor; tree a grand grower; unsurpassed for shipping qualities. October.

FELLEMBERG (French or Italian Prune). Large, oval; purple; juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Sept.

GERMAN PRUNE. Very large, oval in shape; dark purple; sweet, pleasant; firm, green flesh. Vigorous and productive. Sept.

GRAND DUKE. As large as the Bradshaw, of same color, and ripening latter part of September. *Entirely free from rot.* One of the best late plums for market.

GREEN GAGE. Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a moderate grower. Should be top grafted to get good trees. September.

IMPERIAL GAGE. Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from stone. Tree a vigorous grower; very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of August.

LOMBARD. Medium size; dark red, with yellow, juicy flesh. Very prolific. September.

MONARCH. The largest size, even larger than Grand Duke; brilliant bluish purple. Free from rot and disease, and of extra good quality. One of the very best for home or market. Last of September.

MOORE'S ARCTIC. Medium size, grows in clusters; dark purple; flesh tender and delicious. Heavy bearer. September.

THE ROCHESTER NURSERIES

NIAGARA. Of extra large size and first rate flavor; color dark blue. Good bearer; not liable to rot. Ripens about August 1st. We regard it as one of the best new varieties.

OCTOBER PURPLE. Another Burbank seedling. Large, roundish; purplish maroon; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Tree hardy, very prolific, and a strong, upright grower. Last of September.

RED JUNE. Medium size; deep vermilion, with delicate bloom; light yellow flesh, slightly subacid. Wonderfully prolific. August.

REINE CLAUDE. Large; greenish yellow with a little red; flesh juicy, melting, sugary, rich, excellent flavor, vigorous; remarkably productive.

SATSUMA. Large, globular; dark purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh dark red, firm, juicy, and of excellent quality. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. Succeeds well at the North. August.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Large, dark blue; amber-colored, juicy flesh; hardy and productive. October.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Large; dark purple; extra fine, sweet flesh; very prolific. September.

WEAVER. Large; red; good flavor; wonderfully productive; very hardy, vigorous and erect. September.

WICKSON. Large, deep maroon, with handsome bloom; flesh firm, tender and sweet. Prolific. October.

WILD GOOSE. A good variety of the Chicasaw; medium; roundish oblong; reddish yellow; valuable and profitable at the South and Southwest; free grower. August.

YELLOW EGG. Large; golden yellow; firm, tender and fine-flavored flesh. Heavy bearer. August.

PLUMS, CLASSIFIED

August

Beauty of Naples, Bradshaw, Burbank, Niagara, Red June, Wild Goose, Yellow Egg.

September

Abundance, De Soto, Fellemberg, German Prune, Grand Duke, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Monarch, Moore's Arctic, Reine Claude, Satsuma, Shipper's Pride, Weaver.

October

Shropshire Damson, Empire State, October Purple, Wickson.



Catalpa Trees in Our Nurseries



ELBERTA

PEACHES

The Peach is unquestionably one of the most popular fruits for orchard culture, and when in perfection the most delicious for home use, and with proper culture is easily grown. The soil, climate and general conditions in our nurseries are ideal for Peach growing, combining all the elements for producing strong, healthy trees, without the aid of artificial or stimulating fertilizers; hence since the establishment of our business we have devoted much time and a large area to the raising of Peach trees for the needs of large orchardists, as well as small planters everywhere.

Peaches should be planted in Spring only; the trees grow late in Autumn, so that the sap is in full circulation until the season is too far advanced for transplanting. We, therefore, advise our patrons against planting them at any other season, from the danger of their being injured by the cold Winter. We only offer the most distinct and desirable varieties.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Large, handsome, yellow fruit. Tree strong and vigorous and bears very young. July. Free.

ALEXANDER. Medium; white, nearly covered with red; white flesh. July. Semis-cling.

BARNARD'S EARLY. Originated near Rochester, N. Y.; an early peach of great promise, earlier than Crawford, fully as large and has proved an excellent shipper; a favorite with the peach growers. September.

BEER'S SMOCK. Medium to large; dark yellow with red shadings; flesh yellow, rich and juicy. September. Free.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree rapid grower and very productive. August.

BOKARA. Imported from Bokara, Asia, and is probably the hardiest peach known. In Iowa it has borne a good crop after passing through a winter with the mercury 28 degrees below zero, and when all other varieties in the same orchard failed to bear. Medium to large; fruit yellow, with red cheek; skin tough; good quality. September.

CARMAN. Large; yellowish white with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, with a pleasant flavor. Early in August.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Origin, Anne Arundel Co., Md. A late market Peach. Freestone; large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality. A strong grower and bears well; fruits early. September.

CHAMPION. One of the hardiest and most reliable varieties, originating in Illinois. Freestone; very large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh creamy white, firm, sweet and delicious. Tree vigorous and very productive. July.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; very sweet. September. Free.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. September. Free.

CROSBY. Large; golden yellow, splashed with red; yellow flesh, sweet and rich. September. Free.

ELBERTA. Very large; oval; yellow, with red cheek, yellow flesh of fine quality. The great commercial peach. Sept. Free.

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. A new seedling variety from Michigan, in the way of Crawford's Late; large; clear deep yellow, with bright red shading; flesh juicy, rich and pleasant. Middle of September.

FITZGERALD. Very large; yellow, suffused with red; deep yellow flesh, sweet and juicy. One of the hardiest. September. Free.

FOSTER. Similar to Crawford's Late and popular for marketing; large, roundish; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh very juicy, slightly subacid, rich and agreeable. Last of September.

GLOBE. Large; globular; yellow, with red cheek; yellow flesh, very rich. October.

GOLD DROP. Large; golden yellow, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow; juicy, rich and very good. September.

GREENSBORO. Very large; yellow, suffused with bright red; flesh yellow, of excellent flavor. July.

HEATH CLING. The most satisfactory clingstone Peach known to orchardists. Very large, oblong with suture; creamy white, with a faint blush; flesh greenish white, tender, juicy, melting, with a rich and luscious flavor. October.

HILEY. Seedling of Belle of Georgia. Fruit large, more highly colored than the Belle, which it resembles. As beautiful and as good as Mountain Rose and a week earlier; flesh white, sweet and delicious. Last of July.

HILL'S CHILI. Medium dull yellow. Extra hardy and productive. Last September.

IRON MOUNTAIN. One of the largest and very best; the greatest Peach grown;

white, with handsome red cheek; sweet, delicious white flesh. September. Free.

KALAMAZOO. Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek. The thick, yellow flesh is of delightful flavor, the pit small. The tree is strong-growing. September.

LAMONTE. Large, yellow, free-stone; good quality. Tree vigorous, productive and free from disease. Two weeks later than Elberta.

MAYFLOWER. Large, handsome fruit, entirely covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. July. Semi-cling.

MORRIS WHITE. Freestone; medium to large, oval; creamy white, occasionally with a dull red cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, rich and somewhat firm. Middle of September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Medium to large; roundish; whitish, nearly covered with a pretty red; flesh white, juicy, sweet and somewhat vinous. Vigorous and productive. First of August.

NEW PROLIFIC. Large yellow; ripens just after Crawford Early. Fine quality and a good shipper.

NIAGARA. Originated in Niagara county, N. Y. Similar to Elberta and better in quality, ripening a little later. Tree hardy and healthy and has resisted all attacks of leaf curl and other diseases.

OLDMIXON FREE. One of the most profitable market varieties of American origin. Freestone; large, mostly roundish; pale yellowish white, with deep red cheek and marblings; flesh white, tender, sugary and of vinous flavor. First of September.

OSTRANDER'S EARLY. Originated at Rochester; resembles Early Crawford, but fully ten days earlier; very large, yellow, handsome red cheek; flesh yellow, rich; excellent quality. August.

OSTRANDER'S LATE. Originated at Rochester. Large; excellent bearer; flesh fine, juicy; quality good; ripens in October and keeps perfectly until that time; this makes it very valuable, as it comes into season long after nearly all other varieties have gone. October.

ST. JOHN. A superfine early yellow free-stone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention and sell well. A fine dessert Peach. The tree bears while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.

SALWAY. Large, roundish, creamy yellow, with crimson cheek; the deep yellow, juicy flesh is melting, rich and sweet. One of the best late Peaches where it will ripen. October.

STUMP THE WORLD. A beautiful red-and-white Peach of good size and flavor. Very productive. Late September.

TRIUMPH. One of the finest yellow peaches; beautifully colored all over with red; flesh yellow and of very high quality. July.



Greensboro



WHEATLAND. Large, roundish golden yellow, with crimson blush; juicy, sweet, firm-fleshed, shipping well. Tree strong and healthy. Ripens between the two Crawfords.

WONDERFUL. Very large; yellow, suffused with carmine-yellow; rich, high-flavored flesh. September.

PEACHES, CLASSIFIED

Early Peaches

Admiral Dewey, Alexander, Greensboro, Hiley, May Flower, Triumph.

Medium Early Peaches

Barnard's Early, Belle of Georgia, Carman, Champion, Crawford's Early, Engle's Mammoth, Mountain Rose, Ostrander's Early, St. John.

Late Peaches

Beer's Smock, Bokara, Chair's Choice, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Elberta, Fitzgerald, Foster, Globe, Gold Drop, Heath, Hill's Chili, Iron Mountain, Kalamazoo, Lamonte, Morris White, New Prolific, Niagara, Old Mixon, Ostrander's Late, Salway, Stump the World, Wheatland, Wonderful.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening—between cherries and peaches.

ALEXANDER. An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

EARLY GOLDEN. Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

HARRIS. Large, roundish, with deep suture; rich golden yellow, with faint blush; excellent quality and freestone. First of July.

J. L. BUDD. Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. August.

MOORPARK. Probably the most popular old Apricot known. Freestone. Large, roundish; deep orange color; flesh bright orange, firm, juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. Makes a compact tree. First of August.

PEACH. An old French variety, and one of the finest of the list. Very large, roundish, somewhat flattened; yellow to deep orange; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, and of high flavor. Last of July to first of August.

NECTARINES

This is a delicious, smooth-skin fruit, much resembling the Peach, of which it is only a distinct variety. It is subject to attacks of Curculio, and the same treatment is recommended as is necessary to secure the Plum in perfection. They are budded on the Peach stock, and sold at the age of one year, being then from three to four feet in height.

BOSTON. Large; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and of a peculiar pleasant flavor; freestone. First of September.

EARLY VIOLET. Rather large, roundish; pale yellowish green, nearly covered with red;

flesh whitish, rich, juicy, melting and delicious. Last of August.

RED ROMAN. A very old English Nectarine. Clingstone; large, roundish; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy, rich and vinous. First of September.

Dear Sirs: Unpacked the trees yesterday that you sent to me and want to thank you for giving me the best stock I have seen for a long while. Every tree is straight and with a fine root system. Yours very truly,
250 Apples
400 Peaches
JOHN H. HARDY, Jr.

Littleton, Mass., April 12, 1912.

Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen: The trees arrived Thursday, were unloaded and planted Friday and Saturday. They arrived in good condition. The trees are the admiration of the neighborhood, and I thank you for the offer you made, the care in shipping and promptness.

Please find enclosed cheque for \$176.00, R. R. Freight bill for \$24.00, paid, making \$200.00.

Appreciating your interest, I remain, Faithfully yours,

Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1912.

REV. S. L. GILBERSON.
Palatine Bridge, N. Y., May 7, '12.

QUINCES

The Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities. The Quince is usually sold at the age of two to three years, and is from three to four feet in height.

Useful in flavoring and cooking, in canning and preserving, with the finest taste of any fruit that grows in any climate. Quinces never should be absent from farm homes. Markets never have enough of them. Prices are quoted for dozens, rather than for bushels or barrels, because the available supply usually is limited to dozens. Plant some Quinces and take good care of your trees.

BOURGEAT. *New.* The strongest and most distinct grower of all quinces, with large foliage and very handsome fruit. Keeps longer than most other sorts. Very promising.

CHAMPION. A large, late-ripening sort, that produces good and constant crops. One of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Pear-shaped, with smooth, bright orange skin; tender, delicious and fragrant.

ORANGE. Very large; round, with bright golden yellow skin; fine flavor, tender and sweet.

REA'S. *Rea's Mammoth.* We consider this the best of all quinces. The largest and in every respect the finest variety of the quince. A strong grower and very productive.



Rea's Mammoth.

NATIVE GRAPES

Under the head of Native Grapes we come to a class of fruit so well known and so extensively grown that it is needless to take much space for description.

We hardly know of a spot that cannot grow some of the many varieties we offer, early enough for the shortest summers, beautiful in color, fine in quality and flavor, and easy of cultivation. It seems impossible that anyone should fail to enjoy the benefits derived from the planting of the grape.

All our Grape-vines are strong, vigorous, well-rooted plants, two years old, and are true to name.

AGAWAM. Dark red; large bunch; tender, juicy and highly flavored.

BRIGHTON. Deep red; skin tender, juicy, melting and sugary.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Black; large cluster; tender and juicy with delicate perfume.

CATAWBA. An excellent table and wine Grape with large, round berries, rather loosely set on clusters of good size; when fully ripe they are a dark copper-color, with a sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season.

CONCORD. One of the most popular and reliable varieties we possess. Bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry large, round, almost black with blue bloom, juicy, buttery and very sweet.

DELAWARE. Bunch small, compact; berry small, round, translucent light red, very sweet and aromatic. An early and abundant bearer. Vine hardy.

EATON. A seedling of the Concord, but larger and more showy. Bunch very large, shouldered; berry very large, round, purplish with blue bloom, juicy, tender, vinous and very pleasant.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. *Winchell.* The earliest of the White Grapes, and also one of the most valuable, combining hardiness, fruitfulness, good size and excellent quality. Both berry and cluster are of good size; the flavor is as fine as that of any Grape in cultivation. Its earliness ensures its ripening, even in the worst of seasons.

HARTFORD. Bunches large, compact; berries large, round, covered with bloom; hardy, productive; ripens early. Black.

ISABELLA. Is of a deep black with thick bloom; flavor good; well adapted to growing on arbors, porches and trellises.

LINDLEY. Of fine color and quality, with bunches and berries of medium size, borne in good crops on a vigorous, healthy vine. One of the best red Grapes. Ripens with Concord and keeps as well.

MERRIMAC. Bunch large, short and broad, compact; berries large, round, with slight bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, high flavored; ripens early; very handsome and valuable. Black.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. A cross between Concord and Iona. A vigorous grower, with leaf resembling Concord, very free from mildew. Bunch large, well filled, moderately compact, berry about the size of Concord, flesh melting and juicy, sweet to the center, and free from foxiness; skin thin, but sufficiently tough to bear packing and handling well. Ripens about with Delaware. Very productive.

NIAGARA. The vine is a strong grower and very hardy. Bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp; melting and sweet to center; ripens before Concord.



Niagara.



Brighton

MOORE'S EARLY. Bunch large, berry round; color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord. Vine exceedingly hardy; has been exposed to a temperature of more than 20 degrees below zero without injury, and is entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord.

POCKLINGTON. Clusters and berries large, light golden yellow when fully ripe; sweet and tender, with little pulp. Thoroughly hardy and healthy; bears well in favorable seasons and locations. Ripens after Concord.

SALEM. Bunches and berries large, copery red; flesh tender, juicy, with slight pulp, of the very best quality; vine vigorous and faithful. Ripens with Concord.

WILDER. Bunches large, shouldered, compact; flesh tender, sweet, sprightly; quality best; vine vigorous, hardy, productive; ripens with Concord; good keeper. Black.

WORDEN. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large; ripens a few days earlier than the Concord; flavor excellent. Black.

ASPARAGUS

To prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deep, and incorporated with a heavy coat of manure. The roots should be planted in rows two feet apart, one foot apart in the row, and at least three to four inches deep. The bed should be covered on the approach of winter with good stable manure, and forked over lightly in the spring.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. Early and large, and when placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it while others are at a drag.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Much superior in size and quality to any other; remarkably tender and fine flavored.

RHUBARB

This should be grown in ground prepared as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. This is, without doubt, the best variety in cultivation. Stalks long and heavy, without being in the least

stringy or tough, with a mild subacid flavor.

VICTORIA. Tender, delicious and of extra-fine quality.

CURRANTS

The value of Currants needs no rehearsing. We seldom see them missing from the well-kept garden. Every one knows their value as a household necessity; nothing makes such jelly, with, perhaps, the one exception, the crab, and even that must give away to the bright color produced by the Currant.

Where half-a-dozen currant bushes were once the extent of cultivation, we see now acres utilized to supply the demand of our cities. No one can afford to leave this well tried fruit out of their list for a complete collection.

BLACK CHAMPION. Black; quality excellent; strong grower and heavy bearer.

CHERRY. *La Versailles.* Valued mainly on account of its size. Bunch rather short; berries very large, deep red, quite acid. Shoots stout, erect and vigorous.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Bunch long; berry large, rich red, subacid and fine-flavored. Strong grower and exceedingly productive. Very valuable.

LEE'S PROLIFIC. Bunch medium; berry very large, quite black, and unsurpassed for jellies. A strong, vigorous grower and reasonably productive.

NORTH STAR. Bunch very long, berry large, deep red, of excellent quality.

PERFECTION. This is a cross between Fay's Prolific and White Grape. Color red; as large or larger than Fay's and clusters average larger. Prolific.

WHITE GRAPE. Bunch moderately long; berry very large, yellowish, sweet and excellent. The best white Currant grown. Very productive.



Fay's Prolific.

Smethport, Pa., May 4, 1912.
Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find my check for \$39.28, also freight bill on trees received, 72c, total \$40.00, covering your bill of trees of April 9th. These trees were received in good shape, have all been planted and I have no doubt will grow.

Of the \$250.00 worth of trees which we set out last year every tree lived and made a nice growth, and this Spring are putting forth buds for a new growth. Very truly yours,

D. C. YOUNG,
President of Grange National Bank.

RASPBERRIES

Of all small fruits we suppose the Raspberry will rank first from a commercial standpoint, owing to large yield, and also in satisfying a want of the public early in the season. Again, they are so easily grown, making it a pleasure for the benefits received in simply planting a few in our city lots to supply the household table. The Raspberry, both black and red, has become a necessity with the American people, more than half the pleasure being to grow them ourselves. There is no long waiting for fruit of the finest, sure growers, and we must have them.

COLUMBIAN. Very large; dark red, almost purple; rich, juicy and delicious. Wonderfully prolific and a good shipper; very vigorous, requiring more room than other varieties.

CUMBERLAND. A mid-season Blackcap. Fruit of the largest size and loads its canes with handsome fruit of the best quality. One of the best market berries.

CUTHBERT. *Queen of the Market.* Cane tall and vigorous; berries large, conical, rich crimson and very handsome; best quality, and carries well; very productive. Season medium to late.

GAULT. A valuable market variety; a perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of fine large berries at time of Gregg, produces more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost. It is a vigorous grower, extremely hardy. Berries large and firm, beautiful black; fine, rich flavor.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Large; beautiful translucent yellow color, and exceptionally firm. Very productive. Season same as Cuthbert.

GREGG. One of the largest Blackcaps, and a popular market variety; very prolific; season medium.

HERBERT. This is known as the (Iron Clad Variety). It is a new red berry which originated in Canada and out-classes all others in hardiness. It has splendid qualities. The fruit is large, bright to deep red. It is a very strong grower and very productive. It will pay enormous profits to the grower. It is one of the best market varieties that can be grown. Highly recommended by the Government Experiment Station at Ottawa, Can.

KANSAS. One of the best of the early ripening Blackcaps; the berries are large and showy; hardy.

LOUDON. A wonder in productiveness. Berry of bright color, firm and of largest size. Pronounced by high authorities to be the best Red Raspberry in existence.

MARLBORO. A variety from Ulster county, N. Y. Canes very strong, healthy and vigorous; berries large, bright red color, good quality and a good shipper; early.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER. Black, a strong grower; fruit large, and holds out well to the last picking, juicy, and high flavored.

OHIO. Very hardy, vigorous; enormous bearer; flavor superior; good shipper, long keeper; one of the best for evaporating. Black.



Columbian

ST. REGIS. The berries are of a bright crimson, of large size and of surpassing quality—rich, sugary with full raspberry flavor. They are of exceedingly meaty, firm texture and keep in good condition longer, after being gathered, than any other red raspberry. As a shipper it is unexcelled.

St. Regis yields a crop of fruit the season it is planted. Plants of it planted in early April gave ripe berries on June 20th of the same year. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit freely without intermission, until the middle of October. The berries were large and beautiful, firm and full flavored to the very last.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is so useful for cooking when green or ripe, and may be canned with such facility, that it is being cultivated very extensively for both home and market use.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality, and, unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew.

DOWNING. Medium size; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, good; vigorous and prolific; very profitable for market.

HOUGHTON. A hardy native kind, bearing annually enormous crops of fine fruit, and free from mildew; a very vigorous grower. It is also known as the American Seedling.

INDUSTRY. An English variety, large and productive; dark red, good quality. It has been found better adapted to our climate, and less liable to mildew than most of the European varieties yet introduced.

KEEPSAKE. Greenish yellow; very large; excellent flavor.

PEARL. Greenish white.

RED JACKET. Red; very large, fine quality; vigorous and productive.

SMITH'S IMPROVED. Light green; very large; sweet and excellent.

BLACKBERRIES

The ideal crop for obtaining money returns from poor lands. Yet the cultivation of the vines should not be neglected, and liberal fertilizing should be accorded.

ANCIENT BRITON. Medium size, melting, without core. Hardy and very prolific. One of the best.

BLOWERS. A New York berry which originated in the grape district. Has proved to be one of the most profitable grown, as the



Downing.

vines are hardy and bear heavily and regularly; the berries are large, jet-black and firm. Fine shipper.

EARLY HARVEST. One of the earliest; medium size; symmetrical; exceedingly prolific.

ERIE. Extra-large berry of fine quality; hardy and productive; very early; good shipper.

ELDORADO. Large, jet-black, melting, sweet and delicious, without a hard core.

LUCRETIA. *Dewberry.* Best of its class. A low trailing form, with large, handsome, sweet and luscious fruit. Hardy and productive.

RATHBUN. Very large, juicy, sweet and delicious. Hardy, vigorous and a very heavy cropper.

SNYDER. Medium size, no hard core, and of excellent quality. Hardy, and a vigorous grower.

WACHUSETT THORNLESS. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm and less acid than any Blackberry we have seen; plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soil; hardy and almost free from thorns.

WILSON'S EARLY. Large, very early, sweet and luscious, one of the best for market purposes.



Blowers.



BESSIE BROWN

ROSES

Nothing that we can say will add to the popularity of the Rose, the most prized of all flowers. Those whose taste tends toward the beauties of nature cannot help classing the Rose at the head of ornamentals. Nearly all make an effort to have an abundance of them in season, yet many fail simply because they plant inferior hot house grown bushes, which are sold so cheap throughout the country. Our Roses cost more than such stock, yet where they have been given a thorough test they have yielded far more for the money. Our H. P. and Climbing Rose Bushes are ready to set in open air as soon as received, being hardy, vigorous two-year old stock; all having bloomed once before sending out. Results largely depend on the care given them when transplanted; if a little extra care is taken it will bring large interest. Different varieties have different habits of growth, the same as other plants. When stock is received this must be taken into consideration. Some are tall and slender, others grow low and bushy, while some make a scraggling and irregular growth.

Below we give an assortment of the best only, having tested them in our grounds for years. The selection is sufficient for those wishing an extensive assortment, and although there are hundreds of varieties, only a professional could distinguish any difference between those we list and other named sorts offered in many catalogues of nurserymen and seedsmen.

Hybrid Tea Roses

This class includes some of the finest varieties in the whole Catalogue, being seedlings from Teas and partaking more or less of the Hybrid Perpetuals, with which they have been hybridized. They are very free flowering, fragrant and beautiful.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE. Flesh marked with carmine, reflecting yellow from base of petals. Large, full flower of striking beauty; very free flowering. This rose which we seem to have overlooked before has all the indications of a fine out-door variety.

BESSIE BROWN. Creamy white; very large, perfectly formed flowers of great substance, pointed, semi-globular shape. Very free blooming and sweetly scented. A Gold Medal Rose, richly deserved.

BETTY. Very large, pointed bud opening quickly to a semi-full flower; in color described by the originators as a ruddy gold and cop-



Frau Karl Druschki.



Mad. Caroline Testout.

perly rose overspread with golden yellow. Best in Autumn. Makes breaks at the base noted for their strength and rapidity of growth, which are of a beautiful garnet red lined with bright red thorns.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Velvety crimson, on stiff erect stems, cupped form; continuous and free flowering; very fragrant.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Hardy; known also as White American Beauty and Snow Queen. Flowers large and full, of splendid form; petals long, broad and saucer-shaped. The flower shows no tinge of yellow or other shades. Buds egg-shaped, long and pointed.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful plum-colored foliage. Cup-shaped, moderately full flowers usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. A very free and continuous bloomer, and very hardy, making it a great bedding rose. A rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with.

J. B. CLARK. Hardy; deep scarlet, shaded dark crimson; wonderfully strong and upright grower; heavy dark green foliage; flowers very large, full and double; very fragrant.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Hardy; creamy white; very large and full flowers; long, pointed buds; fragrant; continuous bloomer.

KILLARNEY. Hardy; sparkling shell-pink, deep and brilliant; flowers large, delightfully fragrant, with fine petals. Bush strong and upright, with beautiful foliage; free-blooming. One of the very best of the many splendid Irish Roses.

LADY BATTERSEA. A variety of great distinctness of character. The growth is vig-

orous, the shoots long, with fine green leaves, each shoot bearing a flower thrown well above the foliage. The buds are long, oval and pointed, and of a beautiful cherry-crimson, permeated with an orange shade. The flowers are of moderate size and almost full, with the petals held so well together as to retain their form for a long time. When first open the blooms are light rosy-crimson, still keeping the orange tinge of the bud, brilliant in the extreme.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Hardy; color satiny rose, deepening to clear red; buds and flowers large and finely formed.

MILDRED GRANT. Silvery white, bordered with pink; blooms are of enormous size with high-pointed center. The petals are of unusual length and perfectly shell-shaped. A robust, vigorous grower.

SOUV. PRESIDENT CARNOT. A strong, clean, healthy grower, with handsome, bronze-green foliage and large, elegant buds. The flower is of fine size and shape, with heavy,



Killarney.



Mildred Grant.

thick, shell-like petals. Color delicate rosy flesh, shaded a trifle deeper at the center. A very profuse bloomer.

THE LYON ROSE. Flowers of large size, moderately full, globular in form, of a superb shrimp pink color, and fragrant; the buds are large, long and coral red; novel and entirely distinct.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

There can be no question as to the superior value of this group of hardy Roses. They include all the requisites of perfection except the one quality of being everblooming, and even in this they are not entirely deficient, as some varieties flower occasionally during the autumn months. The numerous kinds, especially of recent introduction, embrace some of the greatest acquisitions to the flower garden, being of the largest size, rich in color, and of delightful fragrance. A strong soil is absolutely necessary to grow them to perfection, and frequent applications of liquid manure early in the season will prove highly beneficial.

ALFRED COLCOMB. Hardy; brilliant crimson flowers very large; full form, extremely fragrant; free bloomer.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Hardy; rich pink, shaded and veined; very fragrant; chiefly valued for cut-flower purposes, but of increasing popularity as a garden Rose.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Hardy; rich crimson; notably handsome, large and fragrant flowers.

BEN CANT. Hardy; deep rose, silvery center; flowers double and large; foliage healthy, strong stems.

BLACK PRINCE. Deep velvet crimson; large; moderately full. A splendid rose. One of the darkest.

CLIO. Hardy; flesh color, shaded with rosy pink; flowers large; fine form; free bloomer; strong grower; superior foliage.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. Hardy; white, slightly tinged with rose; free-blooming; medium size; dainty and pleasing.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. Hardy; brilliant rose-pink; extra large, double and full; continuous and free bloomer.

FISHER HOLMES. Rich and glowing crimson; finely imbricated flowers; moderately full and large.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Hardy; favorite red Rose, widely used for budding and forcing purposes, and very fine for garden culture. Color brilliant and glowing; flowers fragrant; not full, but large and very attractive.

JOHN HOPPER. Hardy; rose-pink, fresh and bright; large, full and handsome flowers; very free-blooming.



The Lyon

JOHN KEYNES. Hardy; bright red, shaded with deep maroon; large and fragrant; foliage luxuriant and vigorous habit of growth; flowers double and globular.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Hardy; vivid crimson, beautifully shaded; large, full and very distinct.

MABEL MORRISON. Hardy; white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; broad and shell-like petals; flowers extra large, full and regular.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET. Hardy; light, silvery pink; cup shaped; very large, slightly fragrant; free-blooming.

MADAM PLANTIER. Hardy; beautiful white; very double; fine bush form; profuse bloomer in June.

MAGNA CHARTA. Hardy; dark pink; very broad; large and full; fine in the early part of the season.

MARGARET DICKSON. Hardy; white, without shade; petals large, well-shaped; buds globular and handsome; fine foliage; free bloomer.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Hardy; cherry-red, bright hues; flowers of good size, perfectly double; very fragrant. There are few more beautiful Roses and seldom do we find a variety of greater all-round usefulness.



Ulrich Brunner



Margaret Dickson

MRS. JOHN LAING. Hardy; clear pink, exquisitely shaded; buds long and pointed; large flowers; full and double; profuse bloomer; exceedingly sweet.

PAUL NEYRON. Hardy; cerise-red, bright and fresh; green glossy foliage; perhaps the greatest Rose in cultivation; blooms freely from June to October.

PIERRE NOTTING. Hardy; orange-yellow, bordered with carmine-rose; long, pointed buds; flowers large; double and full.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. Hardy; deep crimson, almost black; large, full, handsome; distinctly pleasing.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Hardy; cherry-crimson; very fragrant and striking; of beautiful form; flowers superb; bush vigorous; continuous bloomer.

Tree Roses

These beautiful novelties are without question the most pleasing and beautiful of anything ever offered in the rose line. There is nothing in the history of horticulture that is more beautiful than the Tree Rose. We import them direct from the very best Holland growers, and our stock is exceptionally strong and fine.

In addition to the Crimson Rambler, we offer them in pink, red, white and yellow.

CLIMBING ROSES

These are the Roses that will add so much to the beauty of your home; especially for porch or trellis, or for covering an arbor or archway.

Your success and satisfaction will depend mainly upon two things; get kinds suited to the conditions of your place and climate, and then give them plenty of good, rich soil deeply mellowed.



BALTIMORE BELLE. Hardy; almost white, pale blush shading; very double; flowers in clusters. An old-time favorite still as good as ever.

LADY GAY. Hardy; delicate pink, fading to softer tones; flowers in large, loose clusters; unsurpassed for climbing purposes. It offers a pleasing combination of cherry-pink buds and deep green foliage.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. Hardy; rosy red; large and compact flowers; blooms in clusters. Few climbers really surpass it in good qualities.

TAUSENDSCHON. (Thousand Beauties). Hardy. Colors run from delicate rose through intermediate shades of carmine; with white, yellow and other shades and tints showing. The variations in color give it its name. Blooms profusely through June and July, in large clusters; flowers of splendid size and quite double.

Rambler Roses

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Hardy; famous everywhere; most effective when grown on pillars or trellises. Foliage large and glossy; vigorous grower; panicles of bloom large and perfect for weeks.

WHITE RAMBLER.

Hardy; pure white, resembling Crimson Rambler very much in foliage and habit.

YELLOW RAMBLER.

Most hardy of its class; rampant grower; flowers of medium size, borne in immense clusters; very sweet-scented.

BLUE RAMBLER. (Veilchenblau). The newest and most remarkable addition to this splendid family of Roses. In habit is very similar to the Crimson, White and Yellow Ramblers, but the color is a purplish blue. Character of flower is very similar to that of the White Rambler, but the unique color makes this Rose distinctively an acquisition.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Hardy; clear shell-pink; full and double; petals crinkled; flowers borne in clusters; foliage almost evergreen.

Moss Roses

These are admired for the beautiful mossy covering of the buds. They are strong and vigorous, perfectly hardy and fine for outdoor culture.

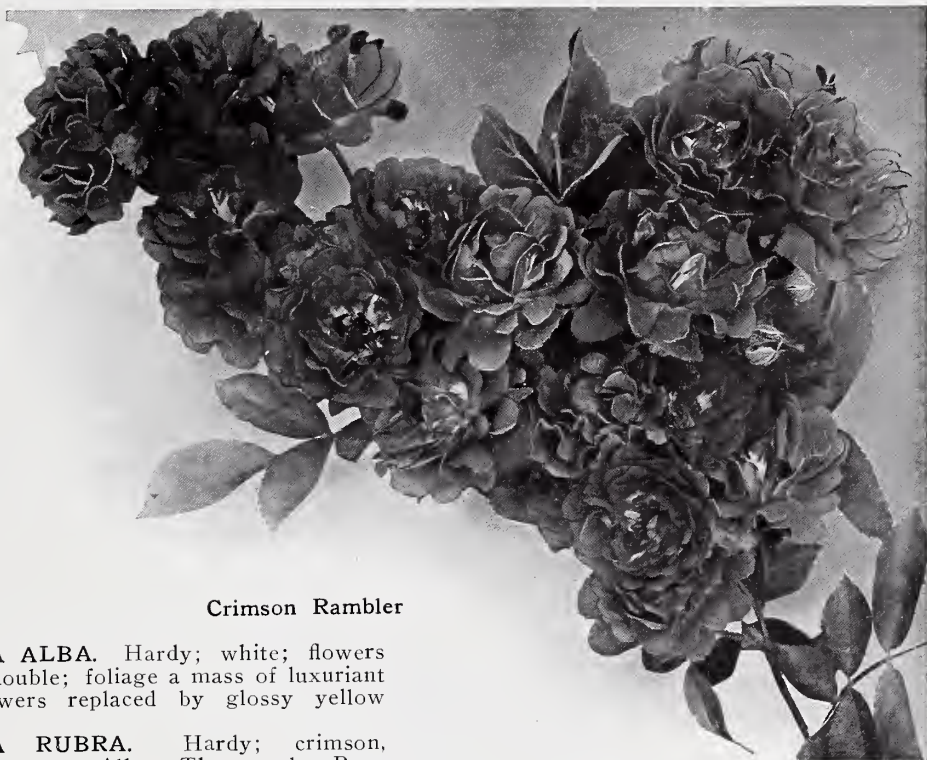
BLANCH ROBERT. Pure white; perfectly formed; large and full.

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink; buds surrounded with a crest; very fragrant.

SALET. Light rose; blooms in late autumn. Large and full.

Japanese Roses

The beautiful rich, green, wrinkled foliage alone would make these Roses popular, for all ornamental plantings that require a shrub of about 5 feet in height; but in addition, there are brilliant single red or white flowers that come in May and continue intermittently all Summer. These ripen into tiny tomato-like seed-vessels of much ornamental value.



Crimson Rambler

RUGOSA ALBA. Hardy; white; flowers large and double; foliage a mass of luxuriant green; flowers replaced by glossy yellow berries.

RUGOSA RUBRA. Hardy; crimson, otherwise same as Alba. The popular Rose for hedging purposes, and valuable for the hardy border or shrubberies.

Bush Roses

Under this head we include those varieties of our native wild Roses and others which are extensively used for massing and general landscape planting.

ROSA BLANDA. The slender red branches are almost thornless; flowers are large, single, bright rose-colored, appearing in May.

CAROLINA. Tall-growing wild rose with single pink flowers during the Summer months; very showy bright red fruit.

LUCIDA. A dwarf native variety; stems thick with prickles; flowers single, rosy-pink, about two inches across. Does well on poor soil.

MULTIFLORA. A Japanese variety of rapid growth, forming a round, drooping bush when standing alone; more generally used mixed with shrubbery. Single pure white flowers in profusion, followed by small scarlet fruit.

NITIDA. Very bright pink flowers; bright, glossy foliage; branches completely covered with prickles.

SETIGERA. *Prairie Rose.* Single, deep rose-colored flowers. A splendid sort for natural planting. It blooms lavishly in June.

Trailing Rose

ROSA WICHURIANA. Hardy; pure white; single, flowers in clusters after the June Roses are gone and produces through the season. A low, trailing species, forming a dense mat of dark green foliage.

Miscellaneous Roses

BABY RAMBLER. Three kinds—Pink, Crimson and White. These splendid Roses will bloom almost every day in the year, but they grow only 20 inches high. They are unexcelled for single specimens, dwarf hedges and bedding. Colors are distinct; flowers produced in the greatest profusion, plants hardy and not subject to insects.

CLOTILDE SOUPERT. One of the most prolific bloomers; flowers borne in sprays, very double, and handsomely formed. A grand bedding variety. Pink.

HARRISON. Hardy; beautiful deep yellow. One of the finest of its color. An old-fashioned Rose which retains all its popularity.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer; the finest hardy yellow rose.

SOLEIL D'OR. Hardy; orange-yellow, blended with reddish gold and pink. Hardy everywhere; plants strong and robust; flowers large and globular.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

The permanent value and beauty of Deciduous Shrubs was never better understood and appreciated than at the present time. The charm and grace they lend to the home grounds is invaluable, and, if judicious selection is made, it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early in April, when the Forsythia displays its brilliant golden flowers to welcome the returning birds, to the days when the frost again nips the flowers of the very latest to bloom. In our descriptions we endeavor to indicate the height of the bush at maturity, the time of its blooming, in this latitude, and the color of its flowers. Attached to each description is the size we consider best for transplanting.



ALMOND, FLOWERING. *Amygdales.* Handsome, dwarf bushes, seldom over 5 feet high, bearing in May immense masses of dainty, very double flowers, clothing the slender, upright stems before the leaves appear. In two colors—pink and white. 2 to 3 feet.

ALTHEA. *Rose of Sharon, or Hibiscus.* One of the best-known shrubs, with handsome plain and variegated foliage and bearing large single or double flowers in August and September when the shrubby border is apt to be bare of other flowers. Grows 6 to 10 feet high, and is noted for its extreme hardiness and ability to thrive and bloom under all conditions. We can supply it with either single or double flowers in shades of white with red centers, blue, purple or red. 2 to 3 feet.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED. In all respects like the former, except that the foliage is beautifully marked and edged with light yellow and its double flowers are purple. 2 to 3 feet.

AMELANCHIER. *June-berry.* Fine, hardy, vigorous shrubs, with somewhat round foliage and racemes of pure white flowers in June. These are followed by immense crops of bluejack, sweet, edible berries in July. Often cultivated like currants or gooseberries for their fruit. 2 to 3 feet.

A. BOTRYAPIUM. Of graceful, slender, fastigate form; bears snowy-white flowers in great profusion in April, rendering it conspicuous among the bare and leafless trees; succeeded by small, purplish, edible fruit in June. One of the most desirable early flowering shrubs.

A. CANADENSIS. *Common Shad Bush.* Tree upright, narrow, oblong, round-topped; trunk tall and straight; branches small and spreading; in early summer produces white cherry-like blossoms; small purplish fruit, sweet and edible.

Amorpha, Lead Plant and Indigo Bush

A. CANESCENS. *Lead Plant.* Low-growing, dense, and with silvery foliage. Bears heavy clusters of light blue flowers in June. Fine for rock-gardens, growing only 2 to 3 feet high.

A. FRUTICOSA. *False Indigo.* Terminal panicles of pretty, odd and attractive bluish-purple flowers in July. 2 to 3 feet.

Azaleas

AZALEA MOLLIS. *Japanese.* Magnificent early-flowering shrubs, noted for their great masses of brilliant large flowers which appear before the foliage is fully developed. One of the best ways to use all Azaleas is to plant them in the Rhododendron bed, where they will receive the same treatment and extend the bloom period of that part of the garden considerably. The Azaleas bloom before the rhododendrons, and grow 2 to 4 feet high,



Double Flowering Almond.

blooming in May and early June. In four colors—red, pink, white and shades of yellow. 18 to 24 inches.

AZALEA MOLLIS. *Japanese, Tree Form.* In all respects the same as the former, except that the bushes have been trained to tree form, and are more adapted to planting out as individual specimens. Splendid for use in formal gardening, as after its blooming period it forms dwarf trees much like boxwood in effect.

AZALEA PONTICA. *Ghent.* The most floriferous of the Azaleas, with the largest flowers. Produces a magnificent effect in early spring, when the plants are covered with bloom, varying in all shades of white, yellow, orange, red, pink, carmine and lilac. Plants grow 4 to 6 feet high, and in cold climates they require some protection. 18 to 24 inches.

Barberry · Berberis

EUROPEAN, or COMMON. *Berberis vulgaris.* Fine, low-growing shrub, with bright, golden yellow flowers in clusters, followed by showy orange-scarlet fruit, which hangs on well into winter. 2 to 3 feet.

PURPLE-LEAVED. *B. vulgaris atropurpurea.* A form of the Common; handsome, purple foliage, which contrasts nicely with green shrubbery. 2 to 3 feet.

JAPANESE. *B. Thunbergi.* Exceedingly neat and dense in growth, barely 3 feet high under the best conditions, yet quite graceful because of its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn. Has be-

come very popular for forming an untrimmed hedge, and, used in this way, is decidedly effective. 18 to 24 inches.

ILICIFOLIA. *Holly - Leaved Barberry.* Large dark green leaves, remaining on the plant until late in the Winter. 18 to 24 inches.

Box

Buxus suffruticosa

The well-known, low-growing plant, with round leaves, used so much in the old-time gardens for forming edges around the flower beds.

We also have a fine lot of Box Trees grown for the creation of the formal effects so much sought after by many persons. These are from 12 to 15 inches high.

BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA. *Groundsel Tree.* Its dark green foliage and white fluffy clusters of seed vessels, which appear in September and last until after frost, make it valuable for Autumn effects. Grows well at the sea-shore. 2 to 3 feet.

CALYCANTHUS. *Sweet - Scented Shrub.* One of the favorites of the old-time gardens, where its peculiar chocolate-brown flowers were searched for early in spring and enjoyed for their delightful, unique fragrance. Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms in May. 2 to 3 feet.



Barberry Japan.

Caragana · Pea Tree

C. ARBORESCENS. An erect shrub or low tree, bearing a profusion of pea-shaped yellow flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. *New Jersey Tea.* A handsome shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with peculiarly ribbed light green foliage and a profusion of small white flowers in clustered panicles in July. The flowers cover it so fully that it appears as if covered with a foam or mist.

Cephalanthus Button Bush

C. OCCIDENTALIS. A tall-growing native shrub with globular heads of white flowers borne on long stems in July which hang on all Summer as brown seed balls; curious and picturesque. 2 to 3 feet.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA. *Sweet Pepper.* A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in September, when covered with long, showy wands of white flowers. It is valuable for the front of the border as it grows only 3 to 5 feet tall and is very sturdy and compact. Make a splendid show in the border when white flowers are becoming scarce. 2 to 3 feet.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS. *Bladder Senna.* A high-growing bush, 15 feet tall, with graceful branches of delicate locust-like foliage. Its long racemes of yellow and cinnabar-red, pea-shaped flowers bloom from June to September, and are followed by showy, red, bladder-like seed-pods. 2 to 3 feet.

CURRENT, DOUBLE - FLOWERING. *Ribes.* Handsome early-flowering shrubs, with beautifully lobed foliage and bearing in late April and early May a profusion of small, bright flowers in clusters. Pink, red and yellow. Grows 4 to 8 feet tall and is of the easiest culture. 2 feet.

DAPHNE CNEORUM. A dainty evergreen bush, with a profusion of exquisitely perfumed, dainty little flowers in spring and more or less all summer. The leaves are crowded, dark green and glossy above, glaucous beneath. In appearance and perfume they remind one of the arbutus or Mayflower. 10 to 12 inches.

Desmodium, or Lespedeza

More like a perennial in habit, as it dies down in winter, but is perfectly hardy and grows with such woody branches that it is classed as a shrub. It grows 3 to 4 feet high and bears a profusion of purplish rose flowers in long, drooping racemes which are decidedly ornamental. One of the most effective shrubs for planting in front of the high early-blooming sorts. Blooms in September when flowers are scarce in the garden.

Deutzia

The Deutzias, as a class, comprise some of the handsomest, daintiest and most effective of all the shrubs. As a rule they bloom in early summer and, at all seasons, are handsome.

CANDIDISSIMA. Strong growing variety with pure white double flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

CRENATA. The beautiful white, single-flowered species, growing 6 to 8 feet tall, and a mass of bloom in early June. 2 to 3 feet.

GRACILIS. Dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing. It is often found in the florists' shops about Easter-tide. 18 to 24 inches.

LEMOINEI. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large, snow-white flowers, quite distinct from all other Deutzias; one of the best dwarf varieties; fine for forcing. 18 to 24 inches.



Calycanthus

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A showy, early and large-flowering sort, that blooms in May before the others. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. The white flowers are large and double, being borne on long, slender branches that droop gracefully with their flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

SCABRA. Flowers bell-shaped, in small bunches; foliage very rough underneath. 2 to 3 feet.

WATERERI. A double, white, free-flowering variety. 18 to 24 inches.

Dogwood • Cornus

The shrubby Dogwoods are magnificent decorative plants of strong and sturdy growth. In many cases they bear large clusters of small flowers in flat clusters, in others their chief charm lies in their great crops of berries of all colors, while in others the colored bark constitutes their greatest value.

VARIEGATED. *Cornus mascula variegata*. Grows 5 to 8 feet tall, with handsomely marked foliage, bright yellow flowers and red berries. 2 to 3 feet.

RED OSIER. *C. sanguinea*. Grows 5 to 8 feet tall. Its chief value is in its bright red winter bark. 2 to 3 feet.

SIBERIAN. *C. Sibirica*. Grows 4 to 8 feet tall, with bright red bark. 2 to 3 feet.

WILD RED OSIER. *C. stolonifera*. Grows 5 to 8 feet tall, with long, slender branches which turn brilliant red in winter. 2 to 3 feet.

WHITE-FLOWERING. *Cornus florida*. A handsome very decorative lawn tree 10 to 20



Dogwood, Variegated.



Deutzia Lemoine.

feet high, with broad four-petaled flowers of great beauty. The effect of this tree blooming in early spring, especially if it be against a background of dark evergreens, is a magnificent sight. In fall it bears a profusion of shining berries. The young growth is very attractive in winter. 4 to 5 feet.

RED-BRANCHED. *C. sanguinea*. More like a shrub than a tree, with blood-red branches which are very decorative all winter. In spring it bears great masses of very small, greenish white flowers in dense clusters, followed by green fruit. 3 to 4 feet.

RED-FLOWERING. *C. florida rubra*. Much like the white in habit of growth, but with flowers tinged with a beautiful shade of pink. The flowers are smaller than the white and not borne in such great profusion. 3 to 4 feet.

Elder • Sambucus

GOLDEN. *Sambucus nigra aurea*. Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat-topped cymes in early summer. It can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush, or grows naturally to 10 or 15 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

AMERICAN, or SWEET. *S. Canadensis*. One of the finest of our native shrubs which, because it is so common, is little appreciated. No more beautiful ornament to the grounds

can be planted: its great handsome cymes of delicate, white, fragrant flowers in June and July, creating a most artistic effect when borne aloft above the compound foliage. These are followed by large clusters of fruit, from which the well-known elderberry wine or preserves are made. The shrub grows 6 to 10 feet tall and is distinctly ornamental at all seasons. A handsome shrub for planting in backgrounds, along fences and on the margins of streams, giving it the conditions it seeks in its wild state. 2 to 3 feet.

CUT-LEAVED. *S. nigra laciniata*. A handsome variety, with finely cut and divided foliage and half-drooping branches. 2 to 3 feet.

Eleagnus • Oleaster

RUSSIAN OLIVE. *Elaeagnus angustifolia*. A very hardy and handsome species that in some sections forms a small tree, 6 to 8 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like, and a rich, silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits, which are covered with silvery scales. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 feet.

SILVER THORN. *E. longipes*. A showy shrub of strong, bushy growth, 5 to 8 feet in height, with silver variegations in the lining of its leaves, which are dark green above. Its



Cornus Stolonifera.

fragrant, creamy white blossoms open in April or May and are more or less covered with brownish scales on the outside; the scarlet, edible fruits hang thickly along its branches and are ripe in July. They are acid and slightly astringent and are used in making delicious jellies and jams. 2 to 3 feet.

Exochorda • Pearl Bush

EXOCHORDA ALBERTI. One of the finest flowering shrubs on account of its great masses of dazzling white flowers borne in long clusters. The foliage is dark and forms a great contrast to the flowers. Grows 5 to 7 feet high and blooms in May. 2 to 3 feet.

E. GRANDIFLORA. Not so strong and distinctive as the former, but considered one of the most effective flower shrubs of the garden. The flower-buds before opening look like pearls strung on slender threads. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and blooms in May. 2 to 3 feet.

Filbert • Corylus

CUT-LEAVED. *Corylus avellana laciniata*. The Hazels are sometimes used as hedges and are valuable for this purpose. This variety has finely cut foliage and in early spring the long, drooping catkins are very beautiful. In fall, the shrubs bear large quantities of delicious nuts. As shrubs, they grow 10 to 15 feet high and are more like young trees. 2 to 3 feet.



Golden Elder.



White Fringe.

PURPLE-LEAVED. *C. acellana atropurpurea*. This variety is particularly valuable for group effects, the large, purple leaves holding their color well. 2 to 3 feet.

Forsythia · Golden Bell

The Forsythias are among the very earliest shrubs to bloom, and before the snow is completely gone they give signs of awakening life. They are strong, vigorous shrubs with many branches which become clothed with beautiful, bright golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear.

FORTUNE'S. *Forsythia Fortunei*. A handsome form, with slightly drooping branches. Flowers golden yellow often with twisted petals. A grand shrub, often 5 to 7 feet tall. 2 to 3 feet.

DARK GREEN. *F. viridissima*. Deeper yellow flowers than the other form; grows 5 to 7 feet high and needs protection in the North. A handsome shrub, but perhaps not quite so hardy as the others. 2 to 3 feet.

SIEBOLD'S. *F. Sieboldi*. 2 to 3 feet.

SUSPENS. Long, curving branches, used for covering arches and trellises. 2 to 3 feet.

Fringe

PURPLE. *Rhus Cotinus*. A unique and conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree, 10 to 12 feet high, with large leaves. These are overhung in mid-summer by cloud-like masses

of very light, mist-like flowers, having the appearance of smoke at a little distance. An unfortunate feature of it is its pungent odor which is offensive to some. It should, therefore, never be planted very near the house or close to gateways. Foliage changes to brilliant shades of yellow and red in autumn. 3 ft.

WHITE. *Chionanthus Virginica*. One of our handsomest shrubs, growing to tree-like proportions in favorable locations. Its loose, gracefully drooping panicles of white flowers appearing in May and June, are quite fragrant, and borne in fringing clusters above very large deep green leaves of thick, leathery texture, turning yellow in fall. These are followed by small, blue, plum-like fruits. Grows 10 to 20 feet tall. 3 feet.

Halesia tetraptera · Silver Bells

A handsome shrub, growing 12 to 20 feet in height and bearing in May long sprays of dainty, white, bell-shaped flowers, from which it derives its popular name. One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation. 2 to 3 feet.



Forsythia.



Hamamelis

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA. *Witch-hazel.* October. A strong grower in any soil, but succeeds best in moist places. Remarkable for small, odd, yellow flowers that open just as its leaves are brightening with Autumn tints. Hardy in Canada. Valuable for massing and wild effects.

Honeysuckle Bush • Lonicera

Some of the finest flowering shrubs in the garden are included under this head. They are valuable, apart from their beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers, for the great masses of bright red berries they bear in late summer and early fall. To some the latter aspect is the more desirable.

ALBERTI. A very hardy variety, with narrow leaves and violet bell-shaped flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

BILLARDI ALBA. A splendid variety; flowers pure white; profuse bloomer, very showy. 2 to 3 feet.

L. FRAGRANTISSIMA. April. Small, creamy-white flowers of a delightful fragrance, borne in profusion. The deep green foliage is retained until Winter. Makes a handsome specimen. 2 to 3 feet.

L. MORROWI. *Japanese Bush Honeysuckle.* May. An open bush, with crooked branches, dark green leaves and small, white flowers. The red fruit is especially ornamental in August and lasts a long while. 2 to 3 feet.

TARTARIAN. *Lonicera Tatarica.* Handsome shrubs, growing 10 feet high, under good conditions, and bearing in a great profusion "honeysuckle" flowers in various shades. Its masses of orange-scarlet berries are very attractive. This variety differs from others in that its flowers do not change to yellow. We have it in three distinct colors—pink, white and red. 2 to 3 feet.

Hydrangea

EVERBLOOMING, "HILLS OF SNOW." *Hydrangea arborescens sterilis.* One of the finest of the Hydrangeas, growing 8 to 12 feet high, and bearing in July, August and September large clusters of pure white flowers. This differs from the following by the quality of its flowers, which are in smaller clusters and are more refined. 18 to 24 inches.

OTAKSA. June to August. The pink, or blue Hydrangea so frequently seen in tubs and vases; heavily laden with numerous large, round flower-heads. 12 inches.

LARGE - FLOWERING. *H. paniculata grandiflora.* One of the best-known and most popular of all flowering shrubs. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. The shrub shows to best advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back severely every spring before growth starts. Grown in this way it produces fewer flower-heads, but much finer ones.

Blooms in August and September, and if the flower panicles are allowed to dry on the bush they turn to pinkish brown and are valuable for winter decoration of the home. Grows 8 to 12 feet high. 2 to 3 feet.

TREE FORM. Same as the former, except that the young plants have been trained to a single stem, forming small trees. 3 to 4 feet.

THOMAS HOGG. June to August. Similar to Otaksa, with large white flowers.

Hypericum · St. John's Wort

Showy, half-pendulous shrubs, growing only a foot or two in height, and fine for massing or for growing in perennial borders, or in front of high shrubbery. Their glossy, bright flowers are tufted with masses of yellow stamens, blooming in mid-summer. May be grown in shaded places.

AUREUM. One of the finest in flowers and foliage; in bloom August to October. 12 to 18 inches.

KALMIANUM. A fine native low growing shrub, with bright yellow flowers in August. Very valuable for foreground planting on account of its season of blooming. 12 to 18 inches.

MOSERIANUM. A handsome shrub of low, branching habit, and glossy dark green foliage; flowers bright golden yellow. 12 to 18 inches.



Lilac Frau Dammann.



Honeysuckle Bush Form.

Japan Quince · Cydonia Japonica

Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers and is known in some parts as Fire Bush. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth tall, bushy, twiggy, with stout branches armed with fierce thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge; grows naturally 3 to 6 feet high, but bears any amount of shearing. There is also a variety with blush-pink flowers, which, while not a dazzling color, are very effective. 2 to 3 feet.

Kerria Japonica, Corchorus Globe Flower

A handsome, graceful shrub, with long, willowy waving branches springing from the ground and growing 5 to 6 feet tall, clothed with peculiar rough strongly toothed foliage. In June it bears great masses of bright, golden yellow flowers like small dahlias, and continues in bloom sparsely until late fall. Excellent for giving variety to the shrubbery border. 2 to 3 feet.

Lilac · Syringa

No flowering shrub is better known than the Lilac and none is more popular. It was a favorite in the old-time gardens, but those who grew Lilacs then never dreamed of the possibilities of cultivation as has been demon-



strated in the newer named varieties, most of which are produced from the old common Lilac.

COMMON. In shades of pink, purple and white. 2 to 3 feet.

Named Varieties.

BELLE DE NANCY. Very large, brilliant satiny-rose, white toward center; very fine. 2 to 3 feet.

CHAS. X. Single; reddish purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

FRAU DAMMANN. Immense clusters of single white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

JOSIKAEA. *Hungarian Lilac.* Late in May. A distinct type, with dark green leaves. The deep purple buds, arranged in loose panicles, open into light violet-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

LEMOINEI. A choice variety of the lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition. 2 to 3 feet.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Single; dark purplish blue. 2 to 3 feet.

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY. A very desirable variety, with milk-white, double flowers; panicle of medium size; very compact; fine for cut flowers. 18 to 24 inches.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Large panicles of white flowers; the finest white. 2 to 3 feet.

MICHEL BUCHNER. Very large, erect panicles; very double; pale lilac. 2 to 3 feet.

PERSIAN. A low-growing variety, with small leaves and long, loose panicles of pale lilac flowers in late spring. 2 to 3 feet.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Large and beautiful blue flower panicles. Individual flowers very double and large. One of the best. 2 to 3 feet.

ROTHOMAGENSIS. A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free flowering. 2 to 3 feet.

VILLOSA. A distinct type, with late, rosy-pink flowers in large panicles. The foliage resembles that of the *Chionanthus* (White Fringe), and the plant is very bushy. 2 to 3 feet. Tree form, 3 to 4 feet.

WEeping CHINESE. Rather dwarf, growing to 4 or 6 feet high and gracefully sweeping to the ground with extra-large panicles of delicate pink flowers in late May. 3 to 4 feet.

Mahonia · Ashberry

A handsome evergreen shrub, growing to good proportions and clothed with dark green, very lustrous spiny leaves, much like the well-known holly foliage. It bears blue berries. It is particularly appropriate in a shady position. 18 to 24 inches.



Lilac Pres. Grevy

Privet · Ligustrum

The Privets are best known for their use as hedge plants, but if allowed to grow to full height, they bear beautiful clusters of white flowers very much like a small lilac in character. All the varieties stand pruning to any extent and can be cut into any desired shape or form, and while not considered evergreens in this locality, are so nearly so that the foliage persists all winter only drooping in early spring when the new foliage is about appearing. Privets trimmed to globe form rival the famous Box for formal gardens.

AMoor RIVER. Nearly evergreen, with small foliage. Finest for hedges. 2 to 3 feet.

CALIFORNIA. The best-known and most universally used of all. Handsome large foliage. 3 to 4 feet.

EUROPEAN. A very hardy sort with narrow foliage and showy white flowers, followed by a profusion of black berries. 2 to 3 feet.

IBOTA. Arching habit, narrow leaves and fragrant flower-clusters. This is believed to be the most hardy variety that can be grown. 2 to 3 feet.

REGEL'S. Handsome foliage and drooping branches. 2 to 3 feet.



Japan Snowball
Rhododendron

No more effective evergreen shrub than the Rhododendron can be grown. Given the proper soil and situation, these noble plants increase very rapidly in size and create a most delightful effect in the garden with their masses of long, thick, dark green, lustrous foliage. Added to this is the charm of their magnificent trusses of flowers in June and July in all imaginable shades from deep purple through the reds and pinks to white. No plant has grown more rapidly in general popularity of recent years, and yet the day of the Rhododendron has but dawned. Beyond doubt, the most ornamental of any shrubbery, it is equally effective in specimens or planted in mass. We have as fine a lot of carefully cultivated plants as can be found anywhere, all well budded and sure to bloom next summer, in shades of pink, purple, red and white, 18 to 24 inches high.

Snowball · Viburnum

This is a showy group of shrubs that usually grow from 5 to 10 feet high, bloom lavishly in spring, bear pretty fruits and color to red or purple in fall.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. *Viburnum Opulus*. The well-known variety in old gardens. Grows 8 to 10 feet high, bearing its

balls of flowers in great profusion in May, followed by scarlet fruits. 2 to 3 feet.

COMMON. *V. Opulus sterilis*. A grand hardy shrub. The flowers appear in numerous compact balls in spring. Well known and justly popular. 2 to 3 feet.

DILATATUM. Forms a low, spreading bush with pure white flowers in May and June; loaded with vivid scarlet fruit in Autumn.

JAPANESE. *V. plicatum*. A handsome shrub with branches at right angles to the stem and beautifully creased foliage. Its white flowers are borne the entire length of the branches, creating a most ornamental effect. Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms later than the former. 2 to 3 feet.

LANTANA. *Wayfaring Tree*. A tall shrub with white flowers in large clusters in May, succeeded by bright red berries changing to black later. 2 to 3 feet.

LENTAGO. *Sheepberry*. Flowers creamy white and fragrant. Foliage a light glossy green. 2 to 3 feet.

TOMENTOSUM. *Single Japan Snowball*. A hardy, vigorous, and free-blooming variety with pure white flowers borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June, followed by decorative red berries that later turn to black. 2 to 3 feet.

TREE FORM. We have a fine lot of this favorite shrub trained to tree form, making unique lawn decorations. 3 to 4 feet.

Spindle, or Strawberry Tree Euonymus

BURNING BUSH. *Euonymus atropurpureus*. Splendid erect shrub, with slender branches and broad, bright green foliage,



Strawberry Tree.

bearing peculiar, warty, rose-colored fruit, with scarlet coats, which cling all winter. Grows 5 to 10 feet high. 2 to 3 feet.

EUROPEAN. *E. Europæus*. A large shrub or small tree, growing to 20 feet. In spring it is covered with a wealth of bright yellow flowers in nodding clusters, followed by pink fruits enclosed in orange arils. 2 to 3 feet.

Spireas

The Spireas are among the handsomest of flowering shrubs, and the varieties differ so in size, foliage and flower, as well as time of blooming that if none other than Spireas are planted it is possible to have a complete and interesting collection of shrubbery.

ARIAEFOLIA. *White-beam-leaved Spiræa*. An elegant species from Northwest America; habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish white blossoms in July. 2 to 3 feet.

ANTHONY WATERER. A handsome form of Bumalda, with beautiful large clusters of rosy crimson flowers in May. The bush grows but 2 or 3 feet high and is valuable for planting in front of the higher varieties where it will form a pleasing contrast in color and size. 18 to 24 inches.

ARGUTA. Of dwarf habit, somewhat resembling *S. Thunbergi*, but of more slender, elegant habit; branches are a mass of clear white flowers in early spring. 18 to 24 inches.

AUREA. June. Bright golden leaves in Spring, that darken as the season advances. Otherwise similar to the above. 2 to 3 feet.



Spirea Van Houtte.

BILLARDI. A rather tall-growing variety; bright, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August, and again in Fall. 2 to 3 feet.

BUMALDA. Dwarf but vigorous; narrow foliage and a profusion of rose-colored flowers in Midsummer and Autumn. 2 to 3 feet.

CALLOSA. *Fortune's Spiræa*. Has large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all Summer; fine. 2 to 3 feet.

CALLOSA ALBA. A white-flowering variety; dwarf; very fine. 2 to 3 feet.

DOUGLASI. *Douglas' Spiræa*. Spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

GOLDEN. *S. opulifolia aurea*. Very strong-growing variety, 10 feet high, with its branches bending under the weight of the white flower clusters in June. The foliage is bright golden yellow in spring, changing to golden bronze in autumn. 2 to 3 feet.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORA PLENO. *Bridal Wreath*. Early May. A hardy, old-fashioned, erect shrub, that is still popular. As the leaves are opening, small, snow-white, double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. The little leaves color brilliantly in Autumn. 2 to 3 feet.

REEVESIANA. Last of May. Beautiful clusters of white florets which bend the branches gracefully and cover them completely. Similar to Van Houttei. 2 to 3 feet.

OPULIFOLIA. June. It is familiarly known as Ninebark. A large, vigorous-growing shrub, that bears an abundance of fragrant, flat clusters of white flowers. 2 to 4 feet.

SALICIFOLIA. *Willow-leaved Spiræa*. June to September. Erect, strong habit; fond of wet ground, but succeeds almost anywhere.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.



Syringa.

Useful for masses and wild effects. White flower panicles. 2 to 3 feet.

SORBIFOLIA. *Sorb-leaved Spiraea.* A vigorous species, with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash, and long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July. 2 to 3 feet.

THUNBERGII. *Thunberg's Spiraea.* April and May. A graceful bush, with innumerable small, white flowers and tiny leaves. It is almost identical with *Spiraea Arguta*. 2 to 3 feet.

VAN HOUTTE'S. *S. Van Houttei.* Growing to 8 feet tall, this is one of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers in late spring. 2 to 3 feet.

Staphylea • Bladder Nut

COLCHICA. One of the finest early flowering shrubs. Flowers white, fragrant, disposed in clusters. Flowers at the same time as the Lilacs. 2 to 3 feet.

Sumach • Rhus

CUT-LEAVED. *Rhus glabra laciniata.* A

unique, strong-growing shrub, with long sprays of deeply cut foliage, which colors to beautiful shades of crimson in fall. During the summer it bears odd flowers in panicles, followed by brown seed spikes which are distinctly ornamental. 18 to 24 inches.

OSBECKII. *Osbeck's Chinese Sumac.* A fine broad-headed tree, with deep glossy green foliage, of subtropical appearance, which in autumn turns to shades of red and orange. The broad, terminal panicles of creamy white flowers in July add much to its beauty.

STAGHORN SUMAC. A densely hairy species, with oblong-lanceolate leaves; flowers in dense, terminal panicles and fruit in red clusters. Fall color of foliage is most brilliant. A good grower in light dry soils, and useful for planting on steep banks. 2 to 3 feet.

Symphoricarpus

RACEMOSUS. *Snowberry.* Inconspicuous, rose colored flowers in June and July; followed by large, clustered, milk white fruits which remain far into the winter. 2 to 3 feet.

VULGARIS. *Indian Currant.* Similar to the Snowberry except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the weighted-down stems. 2 to 3 feet.

Syringa Mock Orange (Philadelphus)

COMMON. *Syringa coronarius.* The well-known Mock Orange, which blooms late in May and early in June with such a wealth of sweet-smelling "orange blossoms." It grows 8 to 10 ft. high, and is one of the most valuable of our larger shrubs. 2 to 3 ft.

CORONARIUS. *Fragrant Syringa.* A hardy shrub of rounded form and luxuriant foliage, with masses of pure white, intensely fragrant flowers, in June. This is one of the first to bloom and deserves a prominent place in all collections. 2 to 3 feet.



Snowberry.



Weigela.

VAR. FLORE PLENO. *Double-flowered Syringa.* A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers. 18 to 24 inches.

GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA. A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs. 18 to 24 inches.

GORDONIANUS. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers are large, pure white and scentless; later than other sorts. 2 to 3 feet.

GRANDIFLORA. *Large-Flowered Syringa.* A conspicuous, showy, plant; flowers white. 2 to 3 feet.

LEMOINEI. An attractive variety of upright growth; small, fragrant flowers of a yellowish-white color, completely covering the plant. 2 to 3 feet.

NANUS. A dwarf variety, not exceeding 2 feet in height, forming a dense mass of small branchlets; creamy-white fragrant flowers. 18 to 24 inches.

VARIEGATED. *S. variegata.* A handsome sort with beautifully variegated foliage, and bearing the same profusion of blossoms as the others. It is valuable for planting in contrast with the dark green varieties. 2 to 3 feet.

Tamarisk • Tamarix

AFRICAN. *Tamarix Africana.* An effective high shrub, 15 feet tall, with peculiar reddish bark. It bears in April and May slender racemes of dainty pink flowers. Fine for backgrounds or screen purposes. 2 to 3 feet.

GALLICA. A splendid high-growing shrub, fine for backgrounds, with handsome bluish green foliage. In May and June it bears beautiful sprays of delicate pink or white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

INDIAN. *T. Gallica, var. Indica.* A variety of the former, with longer sprays more wand-like in character and the pink flowers are larger. The foliage being dull green forms a handsome contrast with the flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

Weigela (Diervilla)

The Weigelas bloom in late May or early June, profusely and showily. They grow rapidly into good specimens and thrive in nearly all soils. Their flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, in all colors from white to red, and clustered thickly along the branches. One of the handsomest shrubs in the garden, and fine for its decorative effect, whether covered with its handsome blossoms or depending upon its foliage alone.

ABEL CARRIERE. Rosy-carmine; young growth tinted with bronze. 2 to 3 feet.

AMABILIS. Of robust habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen. Large, rose-pink flowers produced freely in Autumn as well as in the Spring. 2 to 3 feet.

CANDIDA. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom through the Summer, even until Autumn. 2 to 3 feet.

EVA RATHKE. An exceedingly showy variety, decidedly the best of its color. An almost continuous bloomer, flowers of a brilliant crimson, a beautiful, distinct, clear shade; the plant while in bloom is almost as fine as an Azalea. 2 to 3 feet.

FLORIFEROUS. *W. floribunda.* A large, fine bush, 6 to 8 feet tall, bright with crimson flowers that are small and cinnabar-red in the bud. Blooms in June and is very free-flowering. 2 to 3 feet.

GUSTAVE MALLET. Flowers deep rose; plant of good habit; free bloomer. 2 to 3 feet.

ROSEA. A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have. 2 to 3 feet.

VARIEGATA. An attractive, dwarf-growing shrub, with handsomely variegated leaves and flowers of a very pale pink, almost white. 2 to 3 feet.

WHITE. *Candida.* A valuable variety. While the white varieties heretofore known have been lacking on some important point, this, we think, has every valuable quality. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower. 2 to 3 feet.



Ampelopsis Veitchi, or Boston Ivy.

VINES

It is very seldom that a planting about a home may be considered as complete if it does not include at least a few Vines. The grace and beauty which they add can scarcely be obtained from any other form of planting. Shady arbors and verandas, or walls covered with vines, give a softness of effect that is needed with even the most attractive planting of trees and shrubs. The Deciduous Vines always give the best results if planted in sunny positions. Shade is required by the Evergreen Vines, however, and they may be planted to best advantage in cool exposures. It is desirable to have the ground in which any of the Vines are planted thoroughly prepared and a deep fertile, moist soil should be supplied.

Akebia (Five Leaved) *Akebia quinata*

Flowers glossy purple; blooms in late spring or early summer. Leaves compound; almost evergreen; dark purple fruits.

liage is very handsome in summer, and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. For covering walls, stumps or trees, rookeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamen-

Ampelopsis

AMERICAN IVY. *Virginia Creeper*. Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn. A very rapid grower. Like the ivy, it throws out roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches.

ENGELMANNI. Similar to the above, but has smaller and more dense foliage, and stronger tendril discs that cling like an ivy to any surface.

VEITCHII, or JAPAN IVY. *Boston Ivy*. Leaves smaller than those of the American, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. The plant is a little tender while young, and requires protection the first winter; but once established, there is no further risk. It grows rapidly and clings to the wall or fence with the tenacity of ivy; the fo-



Dutchman's Pipe.

tation of brick and stone structures, it can be specially recommended.

Bignonia—Trumpet Flower

Very showy, orange and yellow flowers and evergreen leaves. Very handsome, often climbing 50 feet high. Thrives in moist, rich soils and is splendidly adapted for walls, trunks of trees and for training on arbors.

Birthwort, or Dutchman's Pipe

Aristolochia siphon

A splendid tall twining vine with very large, heart-shaped leaves, forming a dense shade. The flowers are peculiar in shape and color, but very inconspicuous. Will grow 30 feet high in a season, and for covering a porch or veranda is one of the finest vines that can be grown. It soon covers a broad space with its large leaves lying almost in shingle-like precision and is a protection from rain as well as sun.

Bittersweet, American

Celastrus scandens

Fruit orange-yellow, splitting open in the fall. Tall and vigorous; leaves bright green and almost circular. Splendid for decorative uses.

Clematis · Virgin's Bower

This is one of the most useful genera of flowers for ornamenting trellises, verandas, etc., while the light, feathery foliage of the small-flowered species and their great profusion of beautiful bloom entitles them to precedence.

COCCINEA. *Scarlet Clematis.* A strong, handsome climber with light green foliage.



Clematis Henryi



Clematis Paniculata.

bearing thick, showy, bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red color in great profusion from June until frost.

CRISPA. *Marsh Clematis.* A delicate native sort of smaller growth than some of the other kinds. From June until frost it bears fragrant purple or lavender-colored flowers.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA. 4 ft. August and September. Whorls of Hyacinth-like, sweetly-scented, pale blue flowers; leaves larger than any other variety.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Double white, strongly imbricated form of this popular hardy vine, noted for its free-flowering qualities and exceeding grace. A rich soil is required by the Clematis, but when this is supplied there are few more beautiful vines.

HENRYI. White flowers; robust and rapid-growing foliage, very free-flowering.

JACKMANI. Velvety purple, with ribbed bars in middle of sepals. Free-flowering.

VITICELLA KERMESINA. A splendid variety of the utmost profusion of bloom; flowers of medium size and of bright wine-red color. Free grower.

LAWSONIANA. Is one of the finest of all. Vigorous grower, remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers very large, often 9 inches in diameter. June to October. Lavender.

THE ROCHESTER NURSERIES

MAD. ED ANDRE. Large, deep, velvety crimson flowers; a fine bloomer. New. A great acquisition.

PANICULATA. Of robust habit; climbing; pure white, deliciously fragrant, fine foliage. Flowers are followed by bronze seed pods in September.

RAMONA. This magnificent Blue Clematis is an American seedling, and consequently extremely hardy. It is a perpetual bloomer, giving an abundance of flowers through the season. In size of flower it surpasses anything we have ever seen, many flowers being 6 or 7 inches in diameter, and 18 to 20 inches in circumference.

Euonymus

RADICANS. This is a self-clinging vine, slow-growing until it gets well started. It clings to walls as ivy does.

RADICANS VARIEGATUS. A variety of the above with variegated leaves.

Lonicera • Honeysuckle

This includes some of the most desirable climbing plants that can be used for covering arbors and porches.

HALL'S. *Lonicera Hallcana.* Flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant, blooming freely in summer and sometimes in autumn. Rampant grower.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT. *L. Belgica.* Bright red flowers, shaded with yellow; sweet-scented; blooms throughout the summer, habit vigorous.

SCARLET TRUMPET. *L. sempervirens.* Flowers scarlet, very showy, borne profusely. Flowers all summer; leaves fresh green, high climber.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. *Common Woodbine, or Virginia Creeper.* A vigorous high-climbing vine of rapid growth; foliage rich crimson in autumn; valuable for wall-covering.

Matrimony Vine, or Thorn Box

Lycium

Flowers violet or purple, followed by coral-red and scarlet berries, great profusion. Leaves gray-green, turning to crimson.

Wistaria

DOUBLE-FLOWERED. *Wistaria Chinensis flore pleno.* Purple. Pale purple flowers, produced in spring and autumn. Magnificent climber, very hardy. Will grow 15 to 20 feet in a season. Flowers pea-shaped and very showy.

WHITE. *W. Chinensis alba.* Pure white flowers, pale green leaves. Rapid grower; one of the handsomest of the family.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

While our list of these old-time favorites is not very large, it comprises the very best of the varieties suited to ordinary garden culture. One chief advantage in the use of these plants, apart from the beauty they impart to the garden from early spring until the first snow falls, is the ease with which they may be cultivated. Give them good soil and proper conditions when planted, and they will take care of themselves, increasing year after year. In many cases, division of the roots after two or three years' growth is advisable and by this the garden can be made larger.

In our descriptions we give the color of flower, height of plant and approximate time of blooming in this latitude.

Chase Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 6th inst duly received. Am pleased to state to you briefly the satisfaction the fruit trees purchased of your firm gave. The Quince bushes blossomed quite full but I thought best to pluck the blossoms before any fruit formed. Was well pleased with them all. They grew and did nicely. Respectfully,

DAVID KENNEDY.



Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan.

Achillea · The Pearl (*Milfoil*)

Bears great masses of small, pure white flowers on long stems; spreads very rapidly and soon forms large plants. The flowers are fine for cutting for house decoration. Grows 12 to 18 inches high and is in constant bloom all summer.

Alyssum saxatile compactum

A handsome border plant, bearing in spring and early summer clusters of small, bright golden yellow flowers. Grows 6 to 12 inches high and is valuable for planting in rookeries.

Anemone · Windflower

JAPANESE. *Anemone Japonica*. Very showy plants, with handsome foliage and bearing beautiful single flowers with yellow centers on long stems. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms from September until cut down by frost. We have it in two colors—pure white and bright red.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. A variety of the former, with large, semi-double flowers of a beautiful shade of silvery pink in September and October.

WHIRLWIND. An extra-vigorous variety with broad, handsome foliage and large, semi-double white flowers blooming from August until frost.

Aquilegia · Columbine

Handsome, long-spurred flowers, borne on long stems above masses of beautifully lobed and cut foliage. The flowers are quaint in shape, exquisite in color, and stay fresh a long time after cutting. Grows 18 to 24 inches high and blooms in spring and early summer. We list three varieties.

GOLDEN-SPURRED. *A. Chrysantha*. Yellow, with yellow spurs.

SKINNER'S. *A. Skinneri*. Has bright red spurs.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN. *A. caerulea*. Blue and white. The state flower of Colorado.

Dicentra Spectabilis***Bleeding Heart***

The dainty, beautiful, low-growing plant, with handsomely shaped foliage and long sprays of beautiful pink and white heart-shaped flowers nodding in graceful drooping racemes. A hardy garden without a Bleeding Heart in it would be incomplete. Grows 12 to 18 inches high and blooms in May among the earliest.

Campanula Pyramidalis***Bellflower***

Handsome, vigorous plants, with fine foliage and bearing large pyramids of large, bell-shaped, blue and white flowers. Very handsome when planted in the border where it can rear its spikes of flowers up above the surrounding plants. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms in May and June.



Anemone.

Caryopteris Mastacantha***Blue Spirea***

A shrubby plant more like a perennial, as it dies back to the roots in winter. Grows usually 3 or 4 feet high with coarsely toothed grayish green foliage and very showy bright blue flowers in flat-topped clusters. It is valuable for adding to the gardens the touch of blue, so scarce in most of them. Fine for corners by the porch steps.

Carnations (Hardy)

A class of hardy perennials fully described under Garden Pinks.

Chrysanthemums (Hardy)

The Chrysanthemums are necessary to every hardy garden, as they extend the blooming season almost to the time of the first snow,—in fact, the snow often covers the flowers still in bloom. There are many shapes and colors, the single varieties being much like the common field daisy in character, while some of the larger kinds rival in size and color the big hothouse Chrysanthemums of the florists. We can supply them in all kinds and colors.

Coreopsis Lanceolata

To create a bright, sunny spot in the hardy garden, no flower equals this, as it begins to

bloom in June and continues all summer, provided the seed-pods are not allowed to form. The flowers are star-shaped, with toothed edges, and of a bright golden yellow. The plant grows 12 to 18 inches high.

Daisy Shasta

This is one of the Chrysanthemum family, growing 18 to 24 inches high and bearing during June and July great masses of daisy-like flowers, with white petals and yellow centers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. It is valuable as a cut-flower, as the blooms will last two weeks or longer in water. Very popular perennial.

Day Lily • Funkia

Handsome border plant, with broad, variegated foliage and bearing large clusters of beautiful, snow-white lilies with very sweet perfume. As it grows but a foot or two high, it is good for planting in front of the shrubbery, or perennial border, but is very effective when planted in groups on the lawn. The flowers appear in July, and continue for several weeks.

Day Lily (Yellow) • Hemerocallis flava

A long, narrow-leaved plant, with flower-stalks 2 to 3 feet high. In June these bear great masses of beautiful lily-like, lemon-yellow flowers of great fragrance. Fine for corners or in front of shrubbery borders.

Delphinium Formosum • Larkspur

Most beautiful, stately plants, growing 3 to 5 feet tall, with immense spikes of handsome blue flowers in June. They bloom again in fall if the old flower stalks are cut off. Planted at the back of the perennial border or amongst shrubbery, their tall spikes are very effective. This variety has broader foliage than the ordinary Larkspur.

Digitalis • Foxglove

Exceedingly handsome, stately plants, throwing up immense spikes of tubular flowers of all colors, 2 or 3 feet above the foliage. It blooms in May and June, and is among the most effective of the spring-blooming perennials. Do best in partly shaded situations.

Eulalia • Ribbon Grass

Handsome foliage plants with long, ribbon-like leaves, which form splendid contrasts to other plants in the hardy border. Planted in a group on the lawn their effect resembles that of a fountain. We have three varieties of it,—**NARROW-LEAVED**, *E. gracillima*, long narrow foliage; **JAPANESE**, *E. Japonica*, large plumes, and **ZEBRA**, *E. Zebrina*, foliage marked crosswise with bands of green and white.



Gaillardia.

Gaillardia Grandiflora • Blanket Flower

Exceedingly showy, large, ray flowers, which are among the most impressive of all perennials on account of their strong, vigorous appearance. The flowers measure at times 4 inches in diameter and are regal in their strong shades of orange and tawny red. They thrive in almost any soil and keep up a constant succession of bloom from June until frost.

Valeriana Officinalis • Garden Heliotrope

Elegant, decorative plants, with compound foliage and bearing large tufts of flowerets on stems 3 to 4 feet high. The flowers vary in shades of white, pink and lavender and are exceptionally fragrant, the perfume being much like the tender heliotrope. Blooms in June.

Garden Pinks

These charming old-fashioned flowers combine hardiness, beauty and free-flowering qualities. They thrive in warm, loamy soils, and prefer sunny exposures. Valuable for border planting. We recommend them to all planters.

Globe-Flower • Trollius Europaeus

A handsome plant, bearing large, globular flowers of rich, golden yellow through May



Lily Candidum.

and June. Resembles in many respects some of the spring-blooming bulbs. Grows 12 to 18 inches high and is fine for the front of shrubbery.

Golden Glow · Cone Flower Rudbeckia

R. LACINIATA. A distinct, tall-growing, hardy perennial, from 6 to 10 feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green; flowers very double, rich golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, borne on long, smooth stems, forming for the tall plant a solid head of bloom. Excellent for cutting and makes a splendid background for other perennials. Blooms from July to September.

R. NEWMANI. Handsome plants, 3 to 5 feet high; orange ray flowers, with purple cone in center. The stems are branched and produce a great many leaves. The flowers are bright yellow with a brown-purple conical disk, the ray petals usually deep orange at the base, borne in abundance, giving the plant a very striking appearance. Excellent as a background for other plants; fine for cutting.

Gypsophila · Baby's Breath

A very popular class of perennials, bearing a profusion of small pretty flowers, which produce a fine mist-like effect in the mixed bor-

der. Strikingly effective when used among the shrubbery for filling in.

PANICULATA. When in bloom during August and September it forms a beautiful mass 2 to 3 feet high and as much through, of tiny white flowers, on stiff wiry stems, presenting a lovely gauze-like appearance. Especially beautiful in combination with high-colored flowers.

Helianthus Multiflorus · Sunflower

Beautiful, bushy plants, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing great quantities of bright golden yellow sunflowers 6 to 8 inches in diameter, during August and September. The foliage is rather coarse and it should be placed in the back of the perennial border.

Heliopsis

Ox-Eye or Orange Sunflower

Somewhat similar in habit to Helianthus but commences to flower earlier and is of dwarfer growth.

H. PITCHERIANA. One of the best hardy plants for the perennial border and of easiest culture. Cup-shaped flowers of deep orange color on good stems for cutting. Blooms all Summer. Of dwarf habit.

Heuchera Sanguinea · Coral Bells

Dainty little border plants, growing only a foot high, with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of bright, rosy crimson flowers, blooming constantly during July and August.

Hibiscus · Mallow

CRIMSON EYE. Has immense, saucer-like flowers of pure white, with large centers of velvety crimson. Leaves are large and showy. The plant is very handsome, grows 4 or 5 feet tall and bears its large flowers in great profusion in August. Perfectly hardy, thriving best in moist, loamy soils. On account of its size, it should be planted in the back of the perennial border, or in clumps.

ROSEUS. Similar to Hibiscus Crimson Eye, except that the flowers are deep rose color.

Hollyhock · Althea Rosea

The well-known tall and stately favorites of the old-time garden, but so much improved that they would not be recognized by the old growers. Our plants are all of the celebrated Charter strain and comprise all colors,—Buff, Crimson, Maroon, Pink, Red, Rose, White and Yellow. Bloom in July and continue for weeks.

Iris

In its different classes and varieties, the Iris has become one of the most popular of all perennial plants, and is one of the standard kinds grown by almost every one who knows anything about hardy flowers. Plant in moist,



Japan Iris

rich loam, replanting or fertilizing as the clumps increase in size. It would be difficult to claim that any one class or variety excelled the others, as they all have such strong adherents, and each class has certain distinct qualities. The **GERMAN IRIS**, *Iris Germanica*, has been cultivated and improved to such an extent that from the old "Blue Flag" has been evolved the most bewildering assortment of shapes and colors that it is no wonder it has been called the "Rainbow Flower."

The **JAPANESE IRIS**, *Iris Kaempferi*, or *laerigata*, are among the most brilliant and gorgeous of our perennials, and nothing more handsome than a bed of them in bloom could be imagined. They differ from the German in that instead of the petals being separated into falls and standards, as in the German, they are mostly broad and flat, varying from three to six on each flower, and of all possible shades of color from pure white through yellow, lavender, blue, red and indigo to the deepest purple. Some of them are most beautifully veined and marked, and all of them are distinct and beautiful. They bloom a week or so later than the German.

The **SPANISH**, *Iris Hispanica*, is another member of the family, smaller and more dainty in color effects.

Lilies

Old-time favorites and a necessity in every scheme of hardy garden planting. When once established they multiply rapidly and soon become the handsomest decorations in the garden. One of the best places to grow them is in a bed of rhododendrons, where the bulbs will have the benefit of cool earth and the

flowers the advantage of the dark background of the rhododendron foliage. The following varieties are among the best for ordinary garden culture.

LONGIFLORUM. White like the "Easter Lily."

RUBRUM. Dark red.

PARDALINUM. Bright red, orange center.

ELEGANS. Orange-yellow.

CANDIDUM. *Annunciation Lily*. White.

TIGRINUM. *Tiger Lily*. Bright red, purplish spots.

SPLENDENS. Improved Tiger Lily.

Lily-of-the-Valley • Convallaria Majalis

The dainty racemes of nodding white bells of delightful fragrance always have been favorites in the garden. The foliage is broad and bright green. Prefers a cool, shaded corner, where it will spread and cover large spaces in a short time. Blooms in early spring.

Lychnis Chalcedonica • Lamp Flower

A most brilliant and showy border plant, growing 3 to 4 feet tall, and bearing immense trusses of brilliant red flowers during July and August. Very free-flowering and desirable.

Mint • Monarda

One of the showiest and most brilliant of our perennials, with large heads of fragrant scarlet flowers. Will grow 1½ to 2½ feet high, and flourish in any soil. Is a beautiful adornment to the flower-garden.

Peonies • Herbaceous

Without doubt, the most magnificent of all perennial plants, easy to grow, and affording untold pleasure, both to sight and smell during their blooming season from the middle of May to the first of July. No flower has commanded the enthusiasm of the professional and amateur grower as has these queens of the garden, and in many minds the rose has lost her throne to the Peony.

We list but a few varieties, but in our Nurseries there are growing hundreds of them which have been selected with the greatest care. We guarantee them true to name, and, if given half a chance, will bloom the next year after planting.

ANTOINE POITEAU. Flesh-white.

ALBA LUTEA. Light yellow. Good grower.

DEFLACHEI. Deep purple.

EDULIS. Pink; early.

FESTIVA ALBA. Cream white, center tipped with crimson.

FULGIDA. Crimson-purple.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA. Crimson.

PURPLE CROWN. Deep, rich, purplish red.

PRINCE IMPERIAL. Crimson.



Phlox.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Splendid white with creamy center.

RUBRA GRANDIFLORA. Carmine.

TRIUMPH DU NORD. Purplish pink shaded with flesh.

TENUIFOLIA FLORE PLENO. Double, fennel-leaved; flowers of a bright scarlet-crimson, and quite double and globular; rare and fine.

WHITELEYI. Blush white with cream center.

Hardy Phlox

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phlox. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where they will be a mass of blooms the entire season. All the Phloxes, with the exception of the dwarf varieties, are admirably adapted to cutting. Every stem is topped by a heavy pyramidal flower-cluster. If a few of these are pinched back, or even if the flowers are removed as soon as they have faded, good smaller spikes will succeed them until frost. By judicious selection, one can have Phloxes in bloom the entire season, from the middle of June to the time the first snow flies. We offer an excellent assortment of colors, selected with great care from the best collections.

AUGUST RIVOIRE. Bright salmon-red; large.

EDGAR QUINET. A splendid deep red. Large truss, growth strong, upright and bushy.

ECLAIREUR. Purple carmine, white center, large flower.

ESCLAMONDE. Broad trusses; rosy mauve with crimson star-eye, blotched and narrowly margined white.

PANTHEON. Large, beautiful; pink or salmon-rose.

RICHARD WALLACE. Tall, pure white with bright crimson center, large flowers in immense panicles.

Platycodon Grandiflorum Chinese Bellflower

A handsome plant, growing 2 feet high, with fine foliage and bearing from July until September a constant succession of beautiful, large bell-shaped flowers. In two colors—deep blue and white.

Poppy (Oriental)

One of the gaudiest and most brilliant of all perennials, creating most gorgeous effects in the garden in June. The flowers are borne on long, stiff, rough stems, a foot or two long, are 6 to 8 inches in diameter and of an intensely brilliant orange-scarlet, with broad blotch of velvety black at the base of the petals. As the plants die down and disappear in late summer it is best to plant them where other late flowers may take their places.

Sage . Salvia

A perennial form of the well-known Sage, with spreading habit and long slender spikes of beautiful blue flowers blooming continu-



Paeonia Festiva.

ously from June to September. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and its foliage is very handsome. This Sage is very desirable, indeed, for massing, and produces striking effects either planted alone in beds or banked about the house.

Spirea

SPIRAEA LOBATA. *Ulmaria rubra*. Queen of the Prairie. A handsome, high-growing perennial, reaching at times 6 feet, with handsomely veined foliage and bearing long stems surrounded with large clusters of dainty pink flowers. Blooms in June and July.

S. PALMATA. *U. palmata*. Grows 2 to 4 feet tall; flowers deep pink or crimson-purple, borne freely in summer. Stems, branches and foliage are very showy.

Stokesia • Japanese Cornflower

One of the handsomest of perennials, with long, narrow foliage and immense aster-like semi-double flowers of an exquisite shade of blue. Grows 12 to 18 inches high and is in constant bloom from July to September. Fine for mixed borders, and particularly effective when planted in mass. The leaves are rich green, gradually diminishing in size up the stem. Not good for cutting as the flowers close in the evening.

Sweet William • *Dianthus barbatus*

Possibly one of the best-known and most highly appreciated of all perennials. It grows 1½ to 2 feet high and bears during June a great profusion of round-topped clusters of fragrant flowers in all shades from white through the pinks and reds to almost black, including many striped and ringed kinds. Very hardy and beautiful, thriving in warm, loamy soil with sunny exposure. Valuable for border planting and for rookeries. No garden is



Sweet Williams.



Yucca.

complete without a planting of these charming and quaint, yet ever-new, gems of the old gardens.

Vinca Minor • Myrtle

A creeping plant with dark green, glossy foliage, evergreen in some situations, forming dense mats of leaves under shrubbery or in shady, moist or protected places. Much used for cemetery planting, for ground covering and for rookeries. In very early spring its dainty blue flowers are the first to herald the coming summer.

Tritoma Pfitzeri • Torch Lily

A tall, unique plant, sometimes called "Red-hot Poker," as its long spires of brilliant red and yellow takes on all the shades of red-hot iron. The foliage is long and grass-like and the dazzling "torches" rear themselves 2 or 3 feet in height. For backgrounds or among shrubbery it is very effective when in bloom from July to October.

Yucca Filamentosa • Adam's Needle

One of the most stately and decorative plants in the garden. An evergreen, with large, dense, circular tufts of long, stiff, sharp-pointed leaves, from the center of which rise the flower-spikes in June. They are 3 to 4 feet high, stout, branching near the top, and supporting hundreds of large, drooping, waxen-like flowers, that remain perfect for several weeks. The effect of a good clump in full bloom is striking and has much the effect of statuary. Most effective planted in front of shrubbery, its white flowers in contrast with the dark background.



Norway Maples and California Privet Hedge

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS TREES

The many ways in which Deciduous Trees are used make them among the most important productions of the modern nursery. There is growing constantly a deeper appreciation of trees, and more people know them and love them than ever before in the history of the country. Greater attention than ever is being paid to the trees along the city's streets, and it is well recognized that shade trees around the farm home not only add to its beauty and comfort, but greatly increase the value of the property.

The trees we offer in the following list are all thrifty, vigorous specimens which have, by cultivation, been encouraged to grow great quantities of fibrous roots, so essential to successful transplanting. The sizes following the description indicate the height of the trees we send out.

The health and character of our trees are vouched for by the New York State Board of Agriculture, which regularly inspects our nurseries. We send a copy of its certificate with each shipment.

We would call special attention to the directions for preparing the soil and planting trees and shrubs on pages 3 and 4. If these directions are faithfully followed there need be no fear of failure.

American Ash • *Fraxinus Americanus*

A handsome, lofty, lawn or street tree, with beautiful compound foliage, dark green above, and lighter beneath. Takes on tints of yellow and purple in autumn, adding a most cheerful touch to the landscape. 6 to 8 feet.

Ailanthus • Tree of Heaven

Peculiar tropical-looking tree, with long sprays of odd-pinnate foliage, much like sumac. Fine for street planting, as it endures the city dust and smoke remarkably well. Grows very tall and spreading. 7 to 8 feet.

Alder (Imperial Cut-Leaved)

Alnus laciniata imperialis

A graceful, stately tree, growing 30 to 60 feet high, with handsome, deeply cut foliage. Fine for lawns. 6 to 7 feet.

Beech • Fagus

FERN-LEAVED. *Fagus sylvatica heterophylla*. An elegant dwarf variety of the English Beech, rarely over 20 feet, with delicately cut leaves and slender drooping young shoots that give it a singularly airy and graceful wavy aspect. Forms a most ornamental addition to the lawn. 3 to 4 feet.

PURPLE-LEAVED. *F. sylvatica purpurea*. Vigorous, fine tree, 60 feet high, with beautiful purple foliage in spring. Changes to crimson in summer and to purplish green in the fall. Magnificent lawn tree. 4 feet.

Birch • Betula

CANOE, or PAPER. *Betula papyrifera*. A handsome lawn tree, 40 to 60 feet high, with creamy white bark, which peels off in sheets, producing a unique artistic effect. Its effect is heightened when planted against a background of dark evergreens or by planting three or four in a group. 7 to 8 feet.

WHITE. *B. alba*. Beautiful lawn tree, growing sometimes 60 feet high. When young it is very erect, but with age, the branches droop gracefully, making it exceedingly picturesque. 6 to 8 feet.

PURPLE-LEAVED. *B. alba atropurpurea*. An effective, tall tree with white bark and handsome purple foliage. Makes a handsome decoration to the lawn and is one of the finest trees in our list. 4 to 5 feet.

Butternut • Juglans cinerea

A fine round-topped tree, 40 feet or more high, with compound foliage of bright yellow, fading to tones of yellow and brown in autumn. Bears large crops of sweet, edible nuts in clusters. Makes a splendid addition to the lawn and its nuts are much sought after in market. 6 to 8 feet.

Catalpa

CATALPA BUNGEI. *Round-Headed or Chinese*. A curious dwarf flowering tree, which grows only 3 to 4 feet high and twice as broad. It is very useful in formal work when grafted on stems 5 to 8 feet high, forming a pretty, dome-shaped head of great, soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with single-like precision. Hardy, strong-growing, unique and handsome. 5 to 6 feet.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. *Western, or Indian Bean*. A handsome, large-foliaged tree; fine for lawn or landscape planting, and forming a valuable street tree. Its fine racemes of flowers in early summer is a distinguishing feature of it, and its heavy crop of long, pendent "beans"



Catalpa Speciosa.

in autumn are unique. Much used of late years for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. The wood, though soft, is very durable. 6 to 8 feet.

CATALPA HYBRIDA. *Tea's Japan Hybrid*. Particularly valuable for its unusually quick growth, extreme hardiness, and the beauty and fragrance of its flowers. A large tree is a magnificent sight when in full bloom. Grows to 50 feet in height under favorable conditions, and makes a most magnificent decoration to the lawn. 6 to 8 feet.

Cherry • Double-Flowering

Cerasus avium flore pleno

An exquisitely beautiful flowering tree for the lawn, growing only 20 feet high. In May its branches are completely hidden by its wealth of large, handsome "cherry blossoms." 4 to 5 feet.

Chestnut • Castanea

AMERICAN SWEET. *Castanea Americana*. A handsome, large tree, with stout, spreading branches and broad, round-topped head. Foliage is bright green, turning to yellow. It bears long sprays of small flowers in June or July which are followed by the well-known and highly appreciated Chestnuts. The tree growing on the lawn is very impressive. 5 to 7 feet.

SPANISH. A handsome, round-headed tree from Europe, forming a beautiful sight on the lawn and bearing immense crops of very large nuts not so sweet as the domestic kind. 4 to 5 feet.

Crab Flowering • Pyrus

BECHTEL'S. *Pyrus angustifolia*. A low, bushy tree, rarely over 20 feet in height. It is the most beautiful of all the fine varieties of Flowering Crabs. At a distance, the tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young and is very fragrant. Makes one of the handsomest lawn decorations in our list and, planted in front of evergreens, forms an interesting picture. 4 to 5 feet.

FLORIBUNDA. A handsome spring-flowering tree or large shrub with a broad head. Foliage is very dark and lustrous. The large, double blossoms are borne in great profusion and are followed by bright red "apples" about the size of a pea on long stems. Fine for the lawn or small garden, giving a finishing touch to any planting. 4 to 5 feet.

Elm • Ulmus

AMERICAN. *Ulmus Americana*. One of the handsomest, most dignified trees grown, and better known perhaps than any other. Its distinguishing characteristics are its large size, fine proportions, beautiful vase-like shape and handsome foliage. Much used for avenue planting in the New England states, where its wide-sweeping branches form perfect gothic arches over the streets. Many splendid specimens of great age found in that section testify to the long life of the American Elm. 8 to 10 feet.

ENGLISH. *U. campestris*. More densely branched than the American, and not quite so tall, with smaller, darker leaves, retained



Bechtel's Crab.

longer in autumn. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles. Fine for lawn or street planting. 8 to 10 feet.

HUNTINGDON. *U. montana Huntingdoni*. Erect, vigorous and quick in growth, with clean, smooth bark. One of the finest Elms for any purpose. 8 to 10 feet.

SCOTCH, or WYCH. *U. scabra*. A grand, spreading tree of rapid growth and variable habit. Attains a height of 100 feet and forms a broad, round-topped head. Best for lawns but makes a splendid street tree. 8 to 10 feet.

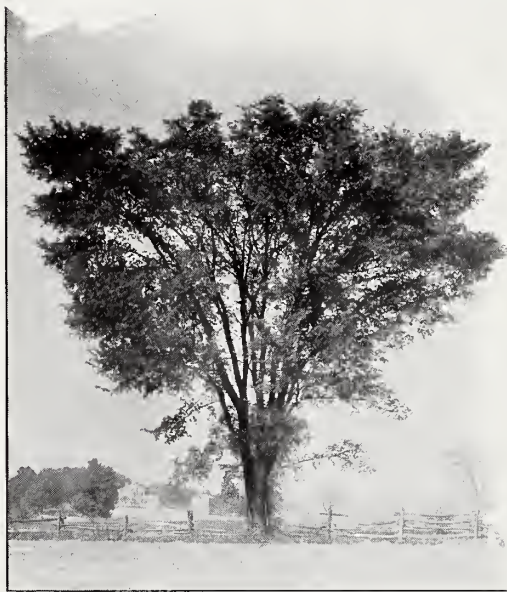
Hickory • Hicoria

While mostly grown for the nuts, the Hickory trees make handsome and decorative lawn trees. The wood is also a valuable feature. While not recommended for an avenue tree, it is good to grow along the farm lane or along country roads. 5 to 6 feet.

Horse Chestnut • Aesculus

WHITE-FLOWERING. *Aesculus Hippocastanum*. A large tree, 60 to 80 feet tall, of regular outline, spangled in May with great, upright spikes of white flowers. Has no superior as a specimen, flowering tree, and is particularly valuable when dense shade is wanted. Satisfactory either as a street or lawn tree. 5 to 6 feet.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING. *Ae. Hippocastanum alba flore pleno*. A superb



American Elm



Horse Chestnut

variety, 60 to 80 feet tall, with large panicles of double flowers, like hyacinth trusses in effect. Has no nuts to litter the lawn. 3 to 4 feet.

RED-FLOWERING. *Ae. Hippocastanum rubicunda*. A somewhat smaller tree, rarely over 30 feet high, with darker leaves and splendid showy red flower-spikes, opening late. Fine for contrasting with the white-flowered. One of the finest trees in cultivation. 3 to 4 feet.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud

Cercis Canadensis

A handsome, small tree or large shrub. In early spring its branches are clothed with masses of rose-pink flowers before the leaves appear. Foliage is heart-shaped and bright lustrous green. One of the finest flowering lawn trees, and creates a sensation wherever seen. 4 to 6 feet.

Laburnum Vulgare • Golden Chain

A most artistic and handsome lawn tree, with glossy, compound foliage and long racemes of beautiful golden yellow flowers in June. One of the most charming of the flowering trees, but requires a somewhat sheltered position on the lawn. 4 to 5 feet.

Larch • Larix

A tall and handsome deciduous conifer, which grows to 100 feet in height, with tapering trunk and pyramidal head. Particularly beautiful in early spring, when covered with soft and feathery foliage of a delicate green. Its plummy foliage and drooping twigs give it a very graceful effect, while its trim, straight

figure is most imposing and majestic, and becomes the feature of any landscape. A grand, hardy lawn tree that thrives well in all but soggy soils. The autumn effect is very beautiful, the foliage turning a brilliant yellow, giving the tree the appearance of being a fountain of gold. 3 to 4 feet.

Linden or Basswood • Tilia

AMERICAN. *Tilia Americana*. A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall with large, shining foliage. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July. Is splendid either for lawn or street planting, and is handsome at all seasons. 7 to 9 feet.

EUROPEAN. *T. platyphyllos*. An exceedingly broad-leaved variety, growing into a noble tree 60 to 80 feet high. It flowers in June—the earliest of the Lindens. Fine for street planting, but grows to better proportions on the lawn. 7 to 9 feet.

WHITE, or SILVER-LEAVED. *T. platyphyllos argentea*. Conspicuous among other trees because of its silver-lined leaves. These give it fresh brilliancy when ruffled by the wind. Handsome, vigorous, pyramidal in shape. 60 to 80 feet high. A handsome lawn tree, 6 to 8 feet.

Magnolia

CUCUMBER TREE. *Magnolia acuminata*. The tallest of all the species, growing rapidly into a fine pyramidal tree, 60 to 90 feet high. In midsummer large, creamy white blossoms



White-Leaved Linden.

appear among its deep green leaves, and large, cucumber-shaped fruits that turn bright crimson succeed them. A grand lawn tree. 4 to 5 feet.

CHINESE WHITE. *M. conspicua*. A choice, showy species, shrub-like when young, but gradually forming a medium-sized tree 30 feet high. Its superb white flowers cover the tree thickly in April, and form a conspicuous, handsome ornament to the lawn. 3 to 4 feet.

SOULANGE'S. *M. Soulangeana*. One of the hardiest and finest of the Chinese Magnolias. In growth it is more like a large shrub, 20 to 30 feet high. Its blossoms are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening a little later than *Conspicua*, yet before its leaves which are massive and glossy. A most gorgeous lawn ornament. 3 to 4 feet.

SHOWY-FLOWERED. *M. speciosa*. A handsome tree of much the same habit as the former, but with smaller flowers. The flowers open a week later and remain in good condition longer than those of any other variety. 3 to 4 feet.

Maidenhair Tree *Ginkgo, or Salisburia*

A unique Japanese tree, 40 to 60 feet high, of columnar growth when young, spreading with age into an odd, sketchy outline. Its thick, leathery leaves are clean-cut and shaped like the leaves of the Maidenhair Fern. A rare and elegant tree that is yet robust enough to endure general city planting. Its handsome appearance and habit of growth make it a valuable tree for single planting on the lawn, and it forms a beautiful avenue tree when planted in rows. Among its many good qualities is its comparative freedom from the ravages of insect enemies. Grows fast. 5 to 6 feet.

Maple • Acer

ASH-LEAVED, or BOX ELDER. *Acer Negundo*. A fine, fast-growing tree, suited for street planting, with compound, bright green foliage which turns to yellow in autumn. It withstands drought and cold in a remarkable way, and is often planted in the West for windbreaks and timber. 8 to 10 feet.

GINNALA. *Siberian Maple*. Of dwarf habit and compact form, with medium-sized or small leaves; makes a very pretty small tree; perfectly hardy. Brilliant crimson in Autumn. 5 to 6 feet.

JAPAN. *Acer polymorphum*. These beautiful and artistic trees from Japan are among the handsomest things of nature. They grow more like tall shrubs and have exquisitely colored and cut foliage. Some are bright red, with fern-like foliage, while others have broad, golden yellow leaves. We have a particularly fine assortment of varieties, and will be pleased to furnish further information regarding them upon request. 18 to 24 inches.



Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

NORWAY. *A. platanoides*. The finest of all shade trees for street planting and equally valuable for planting on the lawn, where it grows to magnificent proportions. Foliage is handsomely cut and dark green, creating a dense shade. 8 to 10 feet.

PURPLE. *A. platanoides purpureum*. A variety of the Norway, with handsome purple foliage. A decided ornament to the lawn. 6 to 7 feet.

SCARLET. *Acer rubrum*. Large tree with spreading branches. The earliest Maple to bloom, the beautiful red flowers appearing in late winter. In the fall, the leaves turn to the most brilliant shades of red and scarlet. A handsome lawn tree. Of slower growth than the Silver Maple, but with greater permanent beauty; higher headed than the Norway Maple. 6 to 7 feet.

SCHWEDLER'S. *A. platanoides Schwedleri*. A variety of the Norway, with foliage which comes out in spring bright red, changing in midsummer to purplish green and later to golden yellow. Makes a magnificent street tree, but its beauty is better emphasized on the lawn. 6 to 7 feet.

SILVER. *A. dasycarpum*. A handsome lawn or street tree with bright, fresh green foliage, silvery white on the under side. 8 to 10 feet.

SYCAMORE. *A. pseudoplatanus*. A large, finely formed tree, 60 feet high, with broad foliage. It is an ideal tree for street planting

or for forming wooded lanes in the country, but it is more impressive as a lawn tree. 8 to 10 feet.

SUGAR, or ROCK. *A. saccharum*. One of the finest of all the Maples. Straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 80 feet in height, and longer-lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp soggy soil, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet. One of the most generally useful of all our shade trees; makes grand avenues. 8 to 10 feet.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED. *A. Wieri lacinia-tum*. A handsome, decorative lawn tree, with long, drooping branches and delicately cut foliage. 7 to 8 feet.

Mountain Ash · Sorbus

AMERICAN. *Sorbus Americana*. A handsome, ornamental tree, growing about 30 feet high, with spreading branches and long, compound foliage and clusters of bright red berries. Fine for all situations and particularly so when grown amongst low-growing shrubbery. 8 to 10 feet.

EUROPEAN. *S. aucuparia*. Hardy, erect, 20 to 30 feet high, with smooth bark and dense, regular head; berry clusters large and bright. The handsomest variety. 8 to 10 feet.



Oriental Plane.



Pin Oak.

OAK-LEAVED. *S. quercifolia*. Of the same fine habit, but with dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath. Unique and attractive. 7 to 8 feet.

Mulberry · Morus

Mulberry trees, while grown mostly for their fruit, make handsome lawn trees, and are much appreciated in that form if planted where their berries do not litter the paths. We offer four varieties, bearing different-colored fruits and varying in hardness. The foliage of all varieties is distinctive, being handsomely lobed and sometimes irregular in shape.

DOWNING. A variety of the White. 4 to 5 feet.

NEW AMERICAN. An improved white variety. 4 to 5 feet.

RUSSIAN. The hardiest of all. Varying fruit—white to black. 4 to 5 feet.

WEeping. See Weeping Trees.

Oak · Quercus

PIN. *Q. palustris*. Almost pyramidal in habit, and sometimes described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most Oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues planted within the last score of years. It grows 60 to 80 feet, sometimes taller, and either as a lawn or avenue tree, is most effective. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, turning orange-scarlet in fall. 5 to 6 feet.

RED. *Q. rubra*. A large tree, 80 to 100 feet tall, usually large in leaf and quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf-stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn. A most beautiful object on the lawn. Recommended for street planting in place of Carolina Poplar, so much used. It is of almost as rapid growth and very much more permanent in habit. 5 to 6 feet.

WHITE. *Q. alba*. A tall, stately tree, growing 80 to 100 feet high, with a spreading round-topped crown. The most majestic of the family and a beautiful object on the lawn. 5 to 6 feet.

Plane · Platanus

AMERICAN, or BUTTONWOOD. *Platanus occidentalis*. Broad-spreading, round-topped, massive and picturesque, often 80 to 100 feet high. Is very effective in winter, when its branches show almost as white as a birch's, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed. 7 to 9 feet.

ORIENTAL. *P. orientalis*. One of the oldest cultivated trees, and among the best for street and avenue planting. It grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, hardy, healthy, free from insects, vigorous in all soils, especially along the water's edge. A lofty, wide-spreading tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall; large, leathery, clear-cut leaves. 7 to 9 feet.



Paul's Thorn.



Carolina Poplar.

Plum (Flowering) · Prunus

DOUBLE-FLOWERING. *Prunus triloba*. A handsome, small, flowering tree for the lawn, bearing great masses of beautiful double blossoms in early spring. Exceedingly decorative when planted amongst shrubbery. 3 to 4 feet.

PURPLE-LEAVED. *P. pissardi*. A variety with handsome purple foliage. One of the best small fancy-foliaged trees, keeping its color well through the summer. As a single specimen standing on the lawn, it is extremely picturesque. 4 to 5 feet.

Poplar · Populus

BALSAM. *Populus balsamifera*. Tall-growing tree, with erect, heavy branches and narrow, pyramidal head. Foliage is dark green and shining above and whitish beneath. The early spring buds have a delightful resinous odor. Exceptionally fine street tree. 8 to 10 feet.

BALM OF GILEAD. *P. caudicans*. A fine, tall tree, with spreading branches and dark green, shining foliage. Splendid lawn tree, but not good for street planting. 8 to 10 feet.

CANADIAN. *P. canadensis*. Similar in all respects to the Cottonwood, described below. 8 to 10 feet.

CAROLINA. *P. monilifera*. The most widely planted street tree in this country. It is an exceedingly fast grower, its foliage is

heart-shaped and of a bright, lively green, moving rapidly in the mildest breeze. When allowed, it grows 60 feet and more high, but is often trimmed to a round head. Too common for a lawn tree. 8 to 10 feet.

COTTONWOOD. *P. deltoides*. A graceful, large tree, with many branches and large, triangular, bright green, lustrous foliage, which is coarsely toothed. Recommended for ornamental planting, but more valuable as a street tree. 8 to 10 feet.

LOMBARDY. *P. fastigiata*. A tall, picturesque, spire-like tree, fine for formal planting, such as along avenues or marking the boundary of grounds. 8 feet.

SILVER-LEAVED. *P. alba*. A handsome ornamental tree, with beautifully lobed foliage, which is silvery white on its under side. The whitish bark is very effective against a dark background. 7 to 8 feet.

Thorn • Crataegus

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET. *Crataegus Pauli*. A very showy small tree, with a wealth of large, double, bright scarlet flowers. Fine for planting in a mass. 3 to 4 feet.

DOUBLE WHITE- AND RED-FLOWERING. Most beautiful flowering small trees, with double white or red blossoms. Either color, 3 to 4 feet.

Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera

One of the finest flowering trees grown in this country. It forms a magnificent large

lawn tree of handsome shape, with odd, four-lobed, bright green foliage which turns bright yellow in the fall. Its chief glory is its handsome flowers, which are tulip-shaped, greenish yellow, and blotched with orange. 5 to 6 feet.

Walnut • Juglans

BLACK. *Juglans nigra*. The well-known nut tree, which every boy who ever had stained hands knows and loves. It forms a most ornamental lawn tree, though of slow growth, while its nuts are distinctly valuable. Becoming very rare in most sections and of ever-increasing timber value. 6 to 7 feet.

ENGLISH. *J. regia*. A smaller tree than the Black, but very artistic in shape, and forms a handsome lawn tree. The well-known Madeira nuts of commerce are produced on this tree, but it does not bear very profusely in this climate. 2 to 3 feet.

Willow • Salix

GOLDEN. *Salix vitellina aurea*. A handsome variety of the well-known Willow tree, with golden yellow bark, especially on the smaller branches. Most beautiful in early spring before the leaves appear, 6 to 7 feet.

ROSEMARY. *S. incana*. A small tree, with long, slender branches and narrow, bright green foliage, which is silvery white on its under side. 5 to 6 feet.

LAUREL-LEAVED. *S. pentandra*. More like a large shrub of compact habit. The foliage is very large, much like laurel. 6 to 7 feet.

WEeping. See under Weeping Trees.

WEeping TREES

It is unfortunate that such a mournful name should be given to a class of trees which, instead of being at all sorrowful in their expression, are full of life and grace and beauty, imparting to the landscape a touch not to be obtained by any other form of planting. In every large planting a few trees of this character are a necessity to give variety, while for a single specimen on the lawn nothing can be handsomer than some of this list. They are not suitable, as a rule, for street planting.

Weeping European Ash

Fraxinus excelsior pendula

This form of the Ash is produced by grafting on tall, upright stems. The pendulous branches spread into a handsome green tent 10 to 12 feet high, and form one of the finest drooping trees in this list. 5 to 7 feet.

Weeping Beech

Fagus sylvatica pendula

A large, luxuriant tree, of curious, irregular growth, to 60 or 80 feet. Its sparkling masses of foliage are swept by tortuous branches into fountain-like masses of green, wonderfully rich and graceful in effect. 4 to 6 feet.

Birch • Betula pendula laciniata

CUT-LEAVED WEeping. Tall and slender, growing to 50 feet, vigorous, with slender branches in drooping festoons of delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in fall and its



Tea's Weeping Mulberry.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

bare white trunk and branches make a beautiful winter picture. Has been used with splendid effect as an avenue tree in suburban towns. 5 to 6 feet.

YOUNG'S WEEPING. *B. pendula Youngii*. Of naturally trailing growth, with long, slender shoots of picturesque irregular form. Grafted on good stems, it forms one of our handsomest dome-shaped trees. 5 to 6 feet.

Dwarf Weeping Cherry

Cerasus Japonica pendula

An exquisite little tree from Japan, 8 or 10 feet high, draped in rosy masses of bloom in early spring before its leaves appear. Well adapted to planting among shrubbery or as an individual specimen on the lawn. 5 to 6 feet.

Camperdown Weeping Elm

Ulmus montana Camperdown pendula

One of the most distinct and picturesque of all our Weeping Trees. Grows 20 to 30 feet high and is of fine and notable habit, the

strong, stout branches often sweeping out horizontally for several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head. 6 to 7 feet.

Weeping Silver-Leaved Linden

Tilia Europaea alba pendula

An elegant, medium-sized tree, 20 to 25 feet tall, of gracefully pendulous habit, that holds its large, silver-lined leaves through the season. Hardy and grows fast. 6 to 7 feet.

Weeping Mountain Ash

Sorbus aucuparia pendula

A most artistic and picturesque little tree, 20 to 30 feet high; excellent for lawn specimens or for covering arbors. It has beautiful pinnate foliage and bears white flowers in broad clusters in May and June, followed by clusters of bright red, currant-like fruits. 5 to 6 feet.

Weeping Mulberry

Morus Tatarica pendula

One of the best known of all the smaller weeping trees and universally admired for its fine effect when planted out on the lawn. The long, pendulous branches spring from an upright center stem, and weep gracefully to the ground, being clothed with the handsome unique foliage of the Mulberry. One happy use of it is to form small tents or play houses for the children, where they may have all the comfort of its shade. 5 to 6 feet.

Weeping Willow

COMMON, or BABYLONIAN. *Salix Babylonica*. The best known of all the weeping trees, and from which the class received its name on account of the way in which our forefathers planted it in cemeteries. Grows 30 to 40 feet high and its long, slender branchlets, covered with slim, thick leaves, sweep to the ground. 7 to 8 feet.

WISCONSIN. *S. Wisconsin*. A form of the common, and in all respects similar, except that it is hardy farther north. 7 to 8 feet.

KILMARNOCK. *S. caprea pendula*. Unique in form and vigorous in all soils. It is usually grafted 5 to 7 feet high on stout stems, and forms a cone of glossy foliage. 5 to 6 feet.

NEW AMERICAN. *S. purpurea pendula*. Forms a fine round head, 20 to 30 feet from the ground, sweeping outward in fountain shape. 5 to 6 feet.

Galesburg, Ill., April 22nd, 1912.

Gentlemen: The balance of my nursery stock came Saturday morning. I had it delivered upon the ground at once, separated the bunches and heeled them in. I shall set them tomorrow morning. Everything has come in splendid shape this spring. The ground is in splendid condition, the weather is cool and the air is humid so that I am not expecting to lose a single plant.

I wish to thank you for the way in which you have filled my orders and it is possible that I may have to have something further in the future. Enclosed I hand you draft for \$25 in payment of your bill. Very truly yours,
A. J. PERRY.



California Privet Hedge.

THE PLANTING OF HEDGES

The idea of planting hedges for use as well as for ornament, for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one rapidly becoming appreciated.

They serve as a protection against the winds, preventing the blowing off of fruit. We know that our gardens are earlier and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of evergreens or shrubs, well kept and pruned, to serve as boundary lines or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good fence can be built; then, with a little care, it becomes every year more and more "a thing of beauty," an attraction in our best-kept places.

Deciduous Hedge Plants

BARBERRY PURPLE. See description. Page 31.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII. See description. Page 31.

BARBERRY VULGARIS. See description. Page 31.

HONEY LOCUST. *Gleditsia*. For turning cattle and as a farm hedge, is much the best in the Northern States. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy; thrives with ordinary care and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears well.

OSAGE ORANGE. *Maclura*. Native tree of medium size, splendid habit; fruit resembles an orange; valuable and used for farm and garden hedges; not as hardy as honey locust.

PRIVET, AMOOR RIVER. See description. Page 38.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA. See description. Page 38.

Evergreen Hedge Plants

Among the Evergreens adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arborvitae, Hemlock Spruce and Norway Spruce take first place. For small, low hedges or borders, may be added the Boxwood and Euonymus radicans.

Deciduous Hedges

The following are recommended: Japanese Barberry, California Privet, European Privet, Japanese Privet, Common Lilacs, Buckthorn, Japanese Quince.

For Protection and to turn animals, use English Hawthorn, Honey Locust.

Shelter and Screens. For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, we recommend Norway Spruce, American Arborvitae, Scotch and White Pines for Evergreens; and Lombardy Poplar, Carolina Poplars, Bolleana Poplars, Common White Willows, Golden Bark Willows and Laurel-leaved Willows.



EVERGREEN TREES

A class of indispensable trees for parks, private and public grounds, possessing varied characteristics of habit of growth, form and coloring of foliage, and adapted to a variety of soils. They are particularly valuable for ornamental planting, since they are always objects of beauty, summer and winter alike, giving special charm to our landscape when deciduous trees are leafless. We pay particular attention to the cultivation of these trees, and grow them a good distance apart in order to form perfect specimens. All have been regularly and carefully transplanted, and have an abundance of roots, thus insuring satisfactory removal.

Arborvitae • *Thuja*

AMERICAN. *Thuja occidentalis*. One of the best-known and popular evergreen hedge plants, in which form it is more frequently grown. When allowed to develop, it grows into a tree 40 feet tall, with peculiar scale-like foliage.

GOLDEN. A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline, and bright green foliage.

PYRAMIDAL. *T. occidentalis pyramidalis*. Forms a tall, slender column of dark green, 20 to 40 feet high, similar to the Irish Yews. Very desirable for single specimen planting on the lawn or elsewhere. It keeps its fine color well all season. Very hardy.

SIBERIAN. *T. occidentalis Siberica*. Pyramidal in shape, but lower and denser than the type. Foliage bright green.

TOM THUMB. A variety of remarkably slow, compact growth and symmetrical habit.

Fir • *Abies*

BALSAM. *Abies balsamea*. A stately, slender tree of rapid growth, 50 to 80 feet high, with dark green, lustrous foliage, which is very fragrant when dry. Bears beautiful purple cones 2 to 4 inches long. Extremely hardy.

NORDMANN'S FIR. *Nordmanniana*. A beautiful vigorous tree from the Crimean mountains. Its dark green foliage, silvery beneath, makes it the richest of evergreens.



Scotch Pine.

It is a good grower and forms a noble specimen, contrasting well with the lighter colors of evergreens.

SILVER. *A. concolor*. One of the most majestic in appearance, growing to an immense height and of splendid proportions. It is a strong, vigorous and rapid grower and is perfectly hardy under all conditions. Foliage is a light bluish green and it bears long, grayish green cones.

Hemlock • *Tsuga Canadensis*

A handsome, native, somewhat drooping tree of wondrous beauty. It is very open and feathery when allowed its natural growth, but becomes very dense when sheared into shape for hedge purposes. Its dark, pure green color is retained all winter, its grace and vigor to extreme old age. Grows naturally to 60 or 80 feet in height, but can be trimmed to any desired size. It is one of the most popular trees for high hedges or shelter belts.

Juniper • *Juniperus*

IRISH. *J. Hibernica*. An erect, dense column of dark green, 20 to 25 feet high, found quite effective in general landscape and formal planting.



Nordman's Fir.

PROSTRATE JUNIPER. A depressed or prostrate shrub growing naturally from Labrador and British Columbia to the Southern Rockies and Alleghanies. Foliage grayish green, densely disposed. Most beautiful as a ground cover or carpet, either under the shade of evergreen trees or exposed to full sun. Grand effects from the mat-like plants can be secured. Indispensable in rock-gardens where evergreens are used.

SWEDISH. *J. Suecica*. Of narrow, columnar form, sometimes 40 feet in height, with lighter more bluish foliage than the Irish Juniper. Branchlets droop at the tips.

Pine • *Pinus*

AUSTRIAN. *Pinus Austriaca*. One of the best foreign trees for this section. Its growth, even when young, is characteristically stout and sturdy. A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree of grand size, 50 to 60 feet in height; very dark and massive in effect, and, in an appropriate location, is distinct and unique.

MUGHO. *P. montana Mughus*. A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush, 5 to 8 feet high. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns, rookeries and near the sea.



Norway Spruce

SCOTCH. *P. sylvestris*. Dense, broadly pyramidal, 50 to 80 feet high, luxuriant in growth, with erect shoots and silvery needles.

WHITE. *P. Strobus*. The well-known White Pine, which has furnished so much of the timber of this country. Tall, stately and most beautiful of all our native Pines, reaching a height of 120 feet. It is also among the quickest-growing, longest-lived and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery blue, and plummy in effect; the tree grows naturally into symmetrical specimens and makes a most imposing feature on the lawn when growing singly.

Spruce · Picea

NORWAY. *P. excelsa*. One of the strongest, sturdiest and most vigorous of all the Spruces, being much used for shelters and windbreaks. It forms a most magnificent ornament to the lawn when planted out where its majestic proportions will have room to develop. It grows 40 to 60 feet high, with very dark green foliage and branches close to the ground, forming an immense pyramid.

COLORADO BLUE. *P. pungens*. A magnificent tree, 20 to 30 feet high, with a silvery blue sheen that makes it a striking object in any landscape. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad, plummy branches, regularly set in whorls.

KOSTER'S BLUE. *P. pungens Kosteriana*. The very best of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. Our stock of this beautiful and popular evergreen has been grown with great care from stock which we know is the genuine Koster's and can guarantee its true blue color



Colorado Blue Spruce.

and character. In height, it is the same as the former variety.

RED, or VIRGINIA CEDAR. A native tree of conical form; densely branched and thickly foliated in deep, rich green. Bark on trunk and branches reddish brown.

EVERGREENS

Arbor Vitae, Fir, Hemlock, Juniper, Pine, Red Cedar, Spruce.

ORNAMENTAL WEEPING TREES

Ash, Beech, Birch, Cherry, Elm, Linden, Mountain Ash, Mulberry, Willow.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES

Catalpa, Cherry, Chestnut, Cornus, Crab, Dogwood, Horse Chestnut, Judas Tree, Laburnum, Linden, Magnolia, Mountain Ash, Peach, Plum, Thorn, Tulip Tree.

HEDGE PLANTS

Berberry, Hydrangea, Honey Locust, Osage Orange, Privet, Quince Japan.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Without the aid of shrub planting no fine effects or satisfactory ornamentation of the residence grounds can be secured. Shrubs are the pigments with which to produce the landscape picture, and, like the painter who first learns how to mix and blend his colors, so must the planter understand the varieties in shrubs and plants that will furnish proper contrasts and colors in the development of his work.

Shrubs are divided into several classes, but with the hardy deciduous varieties we are more particularly interested, and by dividing them into the following classes—colored or variegated foliage,—ornamental fruit bearing,—adapted to shady situations,—tall and low growing,—it will enable one to make correct selections.

In the descriptions following, common names of the shrubs will be used where possible in order to avoid confusion.



THE ROCHESTER NURSERIES

COLORED OR VARIEGATED

Berberry Purple, Corchorus Variegated, Cornus Red Branched or Dogwood, Hazel or Filbert Purple, Althea Variegated, Privet Golden, Sambucus Aurea or Golden Elder, Weigela Variegated, Spirea Golden, Sumach Cut Leaved.

ORNAMENTAL FRUIT BEARING

Berberries in variety, Chionanthus or White Fringe, Cornus or Dogwood, Eleagnus, Euonymous or Strawberry tree, Lonicera or Honeysuckle, Sumach, Sambucus or Elder, Snowberry, Viburnum.

FOR SHADY SITUATIONS

Amelanchier, Ceanothus or New Jersey Tea, Chionanthus or White Fringe, Clethera, Cornus or Dogwood, Privet, Ribes or Flowering Currant.

SHRUBS FOR SEASHORE PLANTING

BACCHARIS. *Groundsel Shrub.*

BERBERIS. *Berberry. In variety.*

CORNUS. *Dogwood. In variety.*

PRIVET. *In variety.*

ROSA RUGOSA. *Japanese Rose.*

TAMARIX. *Tamarisk.*

TALL GROWING VARIETIES

Althea, or Rose of Sharon, Amorpha, Calycanthus or Sweet Scented Shrub, Colutea, Deutzia, Eleagnus Angustifolia or Silver Thorn, Exochorda, Forsythia, Lonicera or Honeysuckle (Upright), Lilac, Snowball, Euonymous or Strawberry Tree, Syringa, Tamarix, Viburnum.

MEDIUM GROWING VARIETIES

Almond, Berberry, Cornus or Dogwood, Clethera, Eleagnus Longipes, Hydrangea, Kerria, Quince Japan, Spirea, Weigela.

LOW GROWING VARIETIES

Amporpha Canescens, Berberry Thunbergii, Ceanothus or New Jersey Tea, Deutzia Lemoine, Deutzia Gracilis, Hypericum, Ribes or Currant, Spirea Anthony Waterer, Spirea Callosa Alba.

In establishing mass plantings, the tall growing varieties should occupy rear positions, next, those of medium height, placing the low growing varieties in the foreground, thus bringing the entire planting well into view. At the same time the selection should include those for early and late bloom, and with a view of establishing color contrast in foliage.

Any fair garden soil, not too rich, is suitable for the growing of shrubs. If the soil is too rich it will cause excessive wood growth at the expense of the bloom. Mulching during the fall every second or third year is sufficient.

The ground around the shrubs should be cultivated and kept free from weeds during the first two seasons, after which, the ground being constantly shaded, little trouble from weeds will be experienced.

The pruning of shrubs is a most important matter, and seems to be a proposition hard to overcome by the amateur planter. However, by first understanding the reasons for pruning, and then by working toward the end in view with good judgment, one can prune his own shrubs well and satisfactorily. Judicious pruning is done for the purpose of increasing bloom, promoting symmetrical growth, and holding the shrubs to certain heights and forms.

The first thing to learn is the habits of each individual shrub. Some varieties bloom on the wood of the previous season, and others on the new growth. Nearly all early blooming varieties must be pruned with care. The best time for pruning such is during the Summer, after the bloom is finished, and should consist in cutting out all stems that have become too old, together with the surplus branches, at the same time slightly shortening the canes that are to remain. Mid-winter pruning of this class will remove the wood on which the next season's bloom will be made, and for that reason should never be employed.

All shrubs that bloom on the new or present season's growth, such as Hydrangeas, Altheas, Rosa Rugosa, and some others, can be cut back late in the Winter to as many buds as desired. Liberal pruning of this class of shrubs increases the bloom for the next season. The pruning is not difficult when the nature of the collection is understood.



SPRAYING CALENDAR

The following directions should be followed as closely as possible, as they have been formulated after much experience. Never spray fruits when in bloom.

Fruit.	When to Spray.	What to Spray for.	What to Use.	Notes.
Apple.....	Dormant season just as leaf buds are swelling.	San Jose scale. Blister mite. Bud moth. Case-bearer.	Lime-sulphur 1-8 and Arsenate of lead 2 pounds to 50 gallons.	When San Jose scale is absent, lime-sulphur 1-11 is strong enough, as this will destroy blister mite.
	When blossom buds begin to show pink.	Scab. Bud moth. Case-bearer. Canker worm.	Lime-sulphur 1-40 and Arsenate of lead 2 pounds to 50 gallons.	Always spray before, not after, a rain.
	When two-thirds of petals have fallen.	Scab. Leaf spo'. Codling moth. Canker worm. Bud moth.	Lime-sulphur 1-40 and Arsenate of lead 2 pounds to 50 gallons.	The most important spray for codling moth. Drive the spray into the calyx cups.
	Ten days to two weeks later.	As above.	As above.	If the aphids appear, add "Black Leaf 40" to the lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead. Whale oil soap 1 pound to 10 gallons, or kerosene emulsion may be used alone.
	Four to six weeks later.	For late scab infection and second brood of codling moth.	As above.	
Cherry.....	Just before flower buds open.	Brown rot. Leaf spot.	Bordeaux mixture.	Some growers are using lime-sulphur 1-40 in place of Bordeaux.
	When calyx or shuck is falling from fruit.	Brown rot. Leaf spot. Curculio. Slug.	Bordeaux mixture and Arsenate of lead 3 pounds to 50 gallons.	When aphids appear spray with "Black Leaf 40," adding 2 pounds of soap to every 50 gallons of spray mixture, or use whale oil soap 1 pound to 10 gallons, or kerosene emulsion.
	Two weeks later.	As above.	As above.	
Currant....	When worms first appear.	Currant worm. Leaf spot. Mildew (see gooseberry).	Arsenate of lead 3 pounds to 50 gallons. and Lime-sulphur 1-40.	
Gooseberry	When buds are breaking.	Mildew.	Lime-sulphur 1-40.	English varieties are very susceptible to mildew and should have special care.
	Two to three weeks later.	Mildew. Leaf spot. Currant worm.	Lime-sulphur 1-40 and Arsenate of lead 3 pounds to 50 gallons	For the garden, potassium sulphide is a good spray to use against mildew.
	Two to three weeks later.	As above.	As above.	
Grape.....	When third or fourth leaf shows.	Black rot.	Bordeaux 4-4-50.	If the rot is common and the season wet, spray once after July 20, using Bordeaux made by adding lime to the copper sulphate until there is no brown precipitate when a few drops of potassium ferrocyanide are added. This is about 4-2-50.
	When blossoms are swelling.	Black rot.	Bordeaux 4-4-50.	
	After flowers have fallen.	Black rot.	Bordeaux 4-4-50.	
	In rainy seasons repeat every two weeks until July 20th.	Black rot.	Bordeaux 4-4-50.	
	For the control of grape insects, ask the Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., for bulletin 331.			
Peach.....	Before buds swell.	San Jose scale. Leaf curl.	Lime-sulphur 1-8.	If San Jose scale is absent, use 2 pounds copper sulphate dissolved in 50 gallons of water.
	When shucks fall.	Curculio.	Lead arsenate 3 pounds to 50 gallons.	
	Two weeks later, or half way between second and fourth sprayings.	Curculio. Brown rot. Peach scab.	Lead arsenate, 3 pounds to 50 gallons, and Self-boiled lime-sulphur.	
	One month before ripening.	Brown rot. Peach scab.	Self-boiled lime-sulphur.	
Pear.....	Same as apple, except to use lime-sulphur 1-50 in place of lime-sulphur 1-40 as a summer spray.			
Plum.....	Before buds swell.	San Jose scale.	Lime-sulphur 1-8.	
	Use second, third and fourth sprayings as directed under peach. It is not desirable to use boiled lime-sulphur or Bordeaux on the Japanese varieties.			
Rose.....	When leaves are well out.	Leaf spot. Mildew.	Bordeaux.	For mildew alone or later sprays, use potassium sulphide, 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water.
	When insects are first seen.	Aphis. Leaf hopper.	Tobacco sprays or Soap solution, 1 pound to 5 or 6 gallons.	



DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

In presenting these instructions to our patrons, we would earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. They have been compiled with a view to make them as simple as possible; and after delivering first-class stock in good condition and giving all necessary instructions as to the care of it, if any of our customers should lose a portion of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock, because they neglect it.

We guarantee to deliver the stock in good condition, and could we plant and care for it for the first three months, would willingly insure the growth of every tree and shrub sent out. We seldom lose a plant, even when we import them from Europe, and grow them here during the summer for fall delivery, and the stock is out of the ground for many weeks. Our agents report that very few of the people pay any attention to transplanting directions. Anything that has to be cultivated in the earth can no more live without nourishment and care than a human being!

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

For fruit trees the condition of the soil must be such as would be adapted to grow farm crops successfully. If the land on which you are to plant your trees is not in condition to yield good crops you can make it so by thoroughly underdraining, deep plowing and subsoiling. You may enrich it in the usual manner by turning under clover, applying barn-yard manure, or where it can be obtained, vegetable mould or muck without stint. The last is well adapted for producing a large amount of fibrous roots, and it is through these that the tree is fed.

PREPARATION OF THE TREES—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the Nursery and many of the roots are broken and destroyed, as will be the case however careful the packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both Standard and Dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back in pruning at transplanting one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the larger roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, as new roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

PLANTING—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the tree without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. In extremely dry weather a pail of water may be poured upon the earth to settle it about the roots, but this is seldom necessary. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the Nursery. When set in Autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees the stock on which they are budded, and no more, should be under ground. They will then stand firmly and will not lose their dwarf character by the rooting of the standard stock.

Always remove the straw and moss from the packages before planting. **Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree.** Use only good soil on and around the roots.

USEFUL TABLES

SUITABLE DISTANCE OF TREES, ETC., IN PLANTING

	Ft. apart ea. way		Ft. apart ea. way
APPLES—Standard	30 to 40	NECTARINES	16 to 18
APPLES—Dwarf (bushes)	10	QUINCES	10 to 12
PEARS—Standard	20 to 25	CURRANTS	3 to 4
PEARS—Dwarf	10	GOOSEBERRIES	3 to 4
CHERRIES—Sweet	18 to 20	RASPBERRIES	3 to 4
CHERRIES—Sour	16 to 18	BLACKBERRIES	6 to 7
PLUMS—Standard	16 to 18	STRAWBERRIES	1½ to 3
PEACHES	16 to 18	STRAWBERRIES, for cultivation for market	
APRICOTS	16 to 18	with horse-hoe or cultivator.....	3 to 4

NUMBER OF PLANTS ON ONE ACRE, AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

At 4 feet apart, each way	2,729	At 15 feet apart each way	200
“ 5 “ “ “	1,742	“ 18 “ “ “	135
“ 6 “ “ “	1,200	“ 20 “ “ “	110
“ 8 “ “ “	680	“ 25 “ “ “	70
“ 10 “ “ “	430	“ 30 “ “ “	50
“ 12 “ “ “	325		

To estimate the number of Plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

Top left without Pruning and Roots crowded together

SURE TO DIE



Fig. 1. Improperly Planted



Fig. 2. Properly Planted

Top properly Pruned and Cut Back, and Roots carefully spread out

SURE TO LIVE

NOTICE—The above show the right and wrong way to plant trees. Plant and trim according to Fig. 2 and you will have no trouble in making your trees grow.



THIS IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

The above illustration presents vividly the difference between correct and incorrect planting. In Fig. 1 too small a hole has been dug, and the roots have been crowded into it in such a way that if the tree lives at all it will be at the cost of a great effort and loss of vitality.

This is the method which is commonly practiced and we cannot, therefore, too strongly warn our customers against it.

The roots must have plenty of room, and great care should be exercised to have them as nearly as possible in the same position which they occupied in the nursery.

In Fig. 2 the roots occupy the position, being carefully arranged, and the top has been properly trimmed regardless of the great injury to the present appearance of the tree. In transplanting under the most careful management, so many of the fibrous roots which carry nourishment are destroyed that it is very essential that the top be correspondingly removed.

Be sure to remove label before tree begins to grow or it will be fatally injured through strangulation.

FALL PLANTING

When set in autumn, a mound of earth, a foot or more in height, must be raised about the trees. This is very essential, as it keeps them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring.

In sections where the winters are extremely severe, trees procured in the fall can be best cared for by covering the roots with earth during the winter and planting them in the Spring.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots and sloping enough to admit the trees to lie at an angle of 30° with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees, overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

STAKING.—If the trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground; one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

MULCHING.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of an equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

CULTIVATION AND TRAINING AFTER PLANTING

Many cultivators, after taking great trouble and expense in the selecting and planting of their trees, fail of success by neglecting that after-care and attention which is equally essential. Caterpillars and canker-worms, grubs and borers, slugs and aphids, disease and blight, must be watched for, fought against and remedies faithfully applied. The wants of the growing tree must be carefully foreseen, and a faithful effort made to insure health and productiveness.

The requirements of pruning vary somewhat, according to the kind of tree; we prefer, however, low training for all trees, for dwarf trees especially. The pruning should be done each year, so that no necessity may arise for cutting large limbs. Care must always be used to keep the head of the tree open and well balanced, cutting the limbs which may be superfluous.

Trees should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, that the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. This should be avoided when possible, as decay is liable to commence at point of separation and extend into the trunk. When such removal is absolutely necessary, the wound should be carefully pared smooth, and a covering of paint and grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather.

Dwarf Trees, particularly of the pear and apple, while young, require more pruning than any other kind of tree, in order to bring the top to a suitable form. For the first two or three years after planting, fully one-half the growth of the previous year should be removed, by heading in or reducing the length of each limb. The top limbs require to be cut back more, the lower limbs less, thus producing a more equal distribution of sap. After the tree has passed, say to the third or fourth year after planting, the requirement of pruning is only to keep it in symmetrical shape, and prevent particular limbs from taking a disproportionate growth. Limbs so inclined must be headed back sufficiently, and all superfluous wood upon the tree kept promptly removed. This regularly attended to will obviate the occurrence of any necessity for amputating large limbs.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in fields of grass or grain, should see that all such are carefully mulched with coarse manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantations for the first five years. After this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with coarse manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated.

SUMMER PINCHING

Those who are impatient to see fruit upon their trees, as is often the case, particularly with regard to trees tardy in coming to bearing, may expedite the fulfillment of their wishes by employing the process of summer pinching. In the month of July pinch off the ends of the young shoots; this retards for the time the flow of sap, and hastens the formation of fruit buds.

APPLES

If Apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a larger return for his outlay and labor. Apples will thrive well on nearly all well drained soils.

STANDARD PEARS

They will adapt themselves to as great a variety of soils as any fruit tree, though they thrive best on moderately deep, strong loam, and should have a dry, well-drained sub-soil. The soil should have every Autumn a moderate top dressing of manure to keep the trees in good condition; this promotes steady and regular growth and it is better than occasional heavy manuring.

DWARF PEARS

The Pear, when budded upon the root of a Quince as a stock, assumes a dwarf habit, and seldom grows above ten feet in height, when properly trained. To such persons as have less space in their gardens or grounds than is required by large growing trees, in which they desire to have specimens of this fine fruit, the dwarf varieties offer special inducements and opportunities for success.

In all sections adapted to Pear growing, the Dwarf tree will produce fruit of good size and quality with no more than ordinary care.

Dwarf Pears must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and almost one-half the previous summer's growth cut off each Spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground on Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet, if desired. Train in pyramidal form.

CERRIES

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so much sought for and so desirable.

PLUMS

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a well-drained soil, where they grow the most thriftily and suffer the least from the "curculio" and "black knot," and, as is the case with all other fruits, they are greatly benefited by thorough cultivation.

There is no difficulty in protecting the crop of Plums from the attacks of the curculio, by giving it a little extra care. This should be done as follows: Immediately after the trees have done blossoming, and when the fruit is in its first stages of growth, make the ground clean and smooth under each tree, and spread a sheet upon it, so that it will extend as far as the outside edge of the outer branches, and then suddenly jar the tree, so as to shake down all the stung fruit and insects which should be destroyed. If this operation be carried on daily for a short time, it will insure a full crop of this delicious fruit, and will well repay the little daily attention given it. It is important that this should be done early in the morning.

PEACHES

These should be planted immediately on their delivery, or if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground, they will not stand exposure to sun and air, and many are lost simply for want of care. As soon as planted, cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem. Make this the invariable practice, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid, and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, and by immediate planting, or covering the roots in the soil, very few, if any, trees will be lost. Peaches, like all other stock we deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure by us. If you do not follow our directions and meet with loss, the fault will be entirely with you.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture. 1st. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2nd. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3rd. Attend regularly every Spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.

Peaches should be planted in Spring only, the trees grow late in Autumn, so that the sap is in full circulation until the season is too far advanced for transplanting. We therefore, advise all our patrons against planting them at any other season, from the danger of their being injured by the cold Winters.

GRAPE VINES

Require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil; deeplyworked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room; spread them out not more than six inches under the surface and settle the soil firmly around them. Soap suds, sink water and urine are good fertilizers. Nothing better than leaves and trimmings of vines buried around the roots.



The above cut represents a grape vine pruned and growing in the manner that will give the best result.

PRUNING—Vines, when set, should be cut back to within three or four buds of the root. In November, or early in the Spring before the sap starts, in open culture they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring as soon as the leaves are nearly developed when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about midsummer pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit; then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of wood, it will be



appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in the fall or spring, and of depriving the plant of necessary foliage by close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

QUINCES

The Quince thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefitted by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities.

BERRIES

Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have the old wood cut out each year and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the Fall; uncover crowns early in Spring, remove mulch after fruiting and spade in a light dressing of manure. If set for fruit keep the runners off.

ORNAMENTALS

HOW TO PLANT—Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make a lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for Summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently and top-dress with manure every Fall and Winter.

ROSES

After planting, the earth should be dug up around them, so as to form a small channel all around the bush; pour into this some liquid manure, mixing the earth that has to be replaced in with it. A small quantity of liquid manure given to the bushes in manner described, twice a month, will encourage growth and blossom. It is an excellent plan to mulch the surface with fine grass or hay to hold moisture. In the Fall mulch with coarse manure.

TREE ROSES

Dig a good hole, being sure the soil is very rich. Plant the tree. Stake it by driving a stake down close to it and tying the two together with cord, being careful to have a piece of linen around the tree so as not to chafe the bark. Then place a piece of moss in the top of the tree and keep it continually moist, as this will prevent absorption of the tree's vitality while it is rooting. It may be useful to wrap a piece of white cloth around the tree during very hot weather to protect it from the fierce rays of the sun. Early in each Spring the top should be severely pruned and the earth around the tree fixed in the same manner as that alluded to for Roses.

CLEMATIS

Plant in rich soil, spreading the roots well apart, being very careful not to break them; dig a large hole, so as to afford them plenty of room. They need plenty of food during Summer to enable them to support and supply a continued abundance of bloom. These plants will not produce the best results the first season after transplanting.

REMEDIES FOR INSECT ENEMIES OF THE ROSE

ROSE SLUG—White Hellebore Powder, mixed in Water and sprinkled on the bushes, with brush or broom, one ounce to the gallon of water.

ROSE BUG—Hand picking is the only effectual remedy.

APHIS, or GREEN FLY—Sprinkle bushes with Tobacco water.

MILDEW—Apply Sulphur or soot in the form of a dry powder, having first wetted the bushes so that it will adhere to them.

INDEX

Page		Page		Page	
Achillea	46	Elaeagnus	34	Ornamental Trees	52-60
Adam's Needle	51	Elde	33	Osage Orange	61
Ailanthus	52	Elm	54, 60	Pea Tree	32
Akebia	43	Eulalia	47	Peaches	16-18
Alder	53	Euonymus	39	Pearl Bush	34
Almond	30	Euonymus	45	Pears	30, 41
Althea	30, 48	Evergreens	62-64	Peonies	49
Alyssum	46	Exochorda	34	Philadelphus	41
Amelanchier	30	Filbert	34	Phlox	50
Amorpha	30	Fir	62	Pine	63
Ampelopsis	43	Forsythia	35	Plane	58
Anemone	46	Fox Glove	47	Platycodon	50
Apples	5-9	Fringe	35	Plum, Flowering	58
Apricots	18	Funkia	47	Plums	14, 15
Aquilegia	46	Gaillardia	47	Poplar	58
Arbor Vitae	62	Garden Pinks	47	Poppy	50
Aristolochia	44	Globe Flower	37-47	Privet	38, 61
Ash	52, 59-60	Golden Bell	35	Quinces	19
Ashberry	38	Golden Chain	55	Raspberries	22
Asparagus	21	Golden Glow	48	Red Bud	55
Azalea	30	Gooseberries	23	Rhododendron	39
Baby's Breath	48	Grapes	19, 20	Rhubarb	21
Baccharis	31	Gypsophilla	48	Rhus	41
Barberry	31, 61	Halesia	35	Ribbon Grass	47
Basswood	55	Hamamelis	36	Ribes	32
Beech	53, 59	Hedge Plants	61	Rose of Sharon	30
Bell Flower	46, 50	Helianthus	48	Roses	24-29
Bignonia	44	Heliopsis	48	Rudbeckia	48
Birch	53, 59	Heliotrope	47	Sage	50
Birthwort	44	Hemerocallis	47	Saint John's Wort	37
Bittersweet	44	Hemlock	48	Salisburyia	56
Blackberries	23	Heuchera	48	Salvia	50
Bladder-nut	41	Hibiscus	30, 48	Sambucus	33
Bladder Senna	32	Hickory	54	Shasta Daisy	46
Blanket Flower	47	Hollyhock	48	Shrubs, Tall	65
Bleeding Heart	46	Honey Locust	61	Shrubs, Fruit Bearing	65
Blue Spirea	46	Honeysuckle	36, 45	Shrubs, Low	65
Box	31	Horse Chestnut	54	Shrubs, Medium	65
Butternut	53	Hydrangea	36	Shrubs, Seashore	65
Button Bush	32	Hypericum	37	Shrubs, Shady Situations	65
Campanula	46	Indian Currant	41	Shrubs, Variegated	65
Calycanthus	31	Indigo Bush	30	Silver Bells	35
Caragana	32	Iris	48	Snowball	39
Carnations	46	Ivy, American	43	Snowberry	41
Caryopteris	46	Ivy, Boston	43	Sorbus	57
Catalpa	53	Ivy, Japan	43	Spindle Tree	39
Ceanothus	32	Japan Quince	37	Spirea	40, 46, 51
Cedar	64	Judas Tree	55	Spraying Calendar	66
Celastrus	44	Juglans	53, 59	Spruce	64
Cephalanthus	32	Juneberry	30	Staphylea	41
Cherries	12, 13	Juniper	63	Stokesia	51
Cherry, Flowering	53, 60	Kerria	37	Strawberry Tree	39
Chestnut	53	Laburnum	55	Sumach	41
Chrysanthemums	46	Lamp Flower	49	Sunflower	48
Clematis	44	Larch	55	Sweet Pepper Bush	32
Clethra	32	Larkspur	47	Sweet Scented Shrub	31
Columbine	46	Lead Plant	30	Sweet William	51
Colutea	32	Lespedeza	32	Symphoricarpos	41
Cone Flower	48	Ligustrum	38	Syringa	41
Convallaria	49	Lilac	37	Syringa (Lilac)	37
Coral Bells	48	Lillies	49	Tamarisk	42
Corchorus	37	Linden	55, 60	Thorn	59
Coreopsis	46	Lonicera	36, 45	Thorn, Box	45
Corn Flower	51	Lychnis	49	Torch Lily	51
Cornus	33	Lycium	45	Transplanting Directions	67
Corylus	34	Mahonia	38	Tree of Heaven	52
Crab Apples	9	Magnolia	55	Tritoma	51
Crab, Flowering	54	Magnolia	56	Trollius	47
Crataegus	59	Maiden Hair Tree	48	Trumpet Flower	44
Current, Flowering	32	Mallow	56	Tulip Tree	59
Currants	21	Maple	56	Useful Tables	68
Cydonia, Japonica	37	Matrimony Vine	45	Valeriana	47
Daisy	47	Milfoil	46	Viburnum	39
Daphne	32	Mint	49	Vinca Minor	51
Day Lily	47	Mock Orange	41	Virgin's Bower	44
Delphinium	47	Monarda	49	Walnut	59
Desmodium	32	Mountain Ash	57	Weigela	42
Deutzia	32	Mulberry	51, 60	Willow	59-60
Dianthus	51	Myrtle	51	Wind Flower	46
Dicentra	46	Nectarines	18	Wistaria	45
Diervilla	42	Oak	57	Witch Hazel	36
Digitalis	47	Oleaster	34	Yucca	51
Dogwood	33	Of Ornamental Shrubs	30-42		
Dutchman's Pipe	44				

